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Temperance.

EDWARDS' LETTERS, -NO. X.

fare of bodies. And how did they undertake to prove to the jury that it is so? They described certain phenomena which they had witnessed as to its effects on the body; especially in "inducing, increasing, and aggravating diseases; and in preventing the efficacy of remedies." So that the "end was death." And may not the spiritual physician, on the same principle, mention phenomena, which he has witnessed, as to the effects of ardent spirit, in increasing maladies, and in rendering them more "difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination?" Increasing. I mean, the voluntary wickedness

are, and more fatal in their termination?" In preasing, I mean, the voluntary wickedness f the soul; and in rendering it more difficult to duce the sinner to forsake it? Suppose, my car sir, that you had a son, an only son, the sy and the hope of his father; the darling and the olace of his mother: that you had watched over in with all the solicitude and anxiety of a pa-ent, and had witnessed his budding childhood, and blooming youth, with delight; and that you

ming youth, with delight; and that you

Most respectfully, and truly, Yours, &c. J. Edwards, Cor. Sec. A. T. S.

DELIRIUM TREMENS. Ms. Eogron,—It has often been stated, that a the "Delirium Tremens," the peculiar disase, occasioned by the use of the drunkard's kink, whether men profess to believe in a fuzzi state of retribution or not. they generally

state of retribution or not, they generally impressed with a conviction that they are

re impressed with a conviction that they are urrounded with evil spirits, who are seeking to orment them; and to drag them down to that blace, which our Saviour calls hell, and declares to be "prepared for the devil and his angels." A case was lately stated to me by a distinguished gentleman, in which a man professed to to believe that there is any hell or state of statement after this life. He was very anxious the to induce others to believe as he did. But a fit of delirium tremens, he had the same properhension of heing surrounded by evil mirits.

rehension of heing surrounded by evil spirits, were seeking to take him to "that place orment prepared for the devil and his an-

which is common in that disease. After

overy, he went round and warned his

he had seen it, and that there are evil spirit

At a temperance meeting lately had at Tri-himpoly, in the East Indies, the following statement was handed to the Chairman, and and at the meeting; which, if you think adapt-d to convince men of the evil of making, or smishing, or using as a beverage, that which mays and tends to perpetuate such torments, but are at liberty to publish it. It is published by the British and Foreign Temperance Socie-y, at the head of which is the Bishop of Lon-lon. And any Editors who think it adapted to

And any Editors who think it adapted to

ul, are requested to publish it, and to ac-

useful, are requested to publish it, and to acompany it with such reinnarks as they may mak will do good. Yours, &c. J. Epwards, and the will do good. Yours, &c. J. Epwards, and Having, by the habitual use of ardent spiraceprienced the dreadful effects they generally have on the mind of man, I desire to state at, during the period of 20 years, I was given the habitual use of ardent spirits, which from a commencement gradually increased upon the spiraceprience will be such that the last four years of the above the period, when it increased upon mental the period, when it increased upon mental the such as the suc

my bodily health and strength, but preyed

For the Boston Recorder

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 9, CORNHILL, OVER THE BOOKSTORE OF WILLIAM PEIRCE, NEXT DOOR TO THE TRACT DEPOSITORY AND NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MISSIONARY ROOMS, -- PRICE \$3 A YEAR, OR \$2 50 IN ADVANCE.

No. 17--Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1059.

Respected Sin,—In my last, I noticed your copinion," that the question which, at the late trial in Salem, was under the direction of the Court put to me, "was improper," and I adverted to some things that led me to suppose that the Court was right, and yourself wrong. And although you seem to suppose that the question referred to a subject about which no mortal could decide, or have an opinion founded on evidence, yet it seems that the jury could not in conscience agree to say, that the "effect of ardent spirit is not destructive to the welfare of souls;" nor that the man who carries on the business of making it, to be used as a drink, does not, as represented in "the dream," carry on a business "that is destructive to the bodies and souls of men." And although, if I rightly recollect, (as I have not that document before me) in the second count of your indictment, you charged the Rev. Mr. Cheever with a libel for publishing this sentiment, yet you could not get charged the Rev. Mr. Cheever with a libel for publishing this sentiment, yet you could not get the jury to agree to say that it was one. The honest and intelligent yeomanny of Essex who were on that jury—a part of them at least—it seems, dist believe "that it is destructive to the bodies and souls of men." They could not in conscience give in a verdict which should seem to imply the contrary. They therefore, no doubt, supposed that there is evidence, legal evidence, which is accessible to the human mind, and which may be expressed without any doubt, supposed that there is evidence, which is accessible to the human mind, and which may be expressed without any assumption of infallibility; and which is sufficient to convince candid and sober minds, even under oath, of its truth.

You did not, I believe, object to the respectable and learned physicians certifying to the truth that ardent spirit is destructive to the welfare of bodies. And how did they undertake to the inter that it is so? They described

I was warned to go and tell every person in the barracks what I had seen and heard, and to warn them that every oath, yea, every idle to warn them that every oath, yea, every idle to warn them that every oath, yea, every idle to word; was as surely registered in heaven against them, as the crimes they committed in the regiment were entered in the books. In such a state of mind I have gone to find out a religious person in barracks, who I thought could give me consolation; whom having found, I would kneel down at his cot, and pray most fervently—those around me laughing to see me, not knowing the dreadful state of mind I was in.

"This is but a very brief account of what I have suffered from the habitual use of ardent spirits, which, upon my recovery, determined me to abstain from the use of them; but again and again I have fallen into a state of drunkenness, after which the "horrors" increased upon me to a much more dreadful degree than what I have just stated; until, by the preventing grace of God alone, I have for the last face years and nine months abstained totally from ardent spirits, during which period the Lord, of his infinite goodness and mercy, was pleased to convert me and bring me out of that awful state. The situation of life in which I am at present as a musician requires me to be at balls, and other places, where it is thought that ardent spirit is necessary for bodily health and strength, and which I was always accusioned to; but by my own experience I find that I, by the grace of God having abstained from it, have found much better health and strength—also a good appetite, which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use of ardent which I never had when I made use better health and strength—also a good appetite, which I never had when I made use of ardent spirits. And I do certify that at present I have better health than ever I had during the time I

was addicted to ardent spirits."

(Signed) John Invin,

Private Musician, H. M. 54th Regt.

Religious.

For the Boston Recorder AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Letters on the Constitution of the Board, addressed to one of the Secretaries of the Reformed Dutch Church, by one of the Secretaries of the non-unit LETTER II.

LETTER II.

The Board not an ecclesiastical body.—Not a voluntary association.—Possesses the advantages claimed for both

rent, and had witnessed his budding childhood, and blooming youth, with delight; and that you had taught him from his earliest years, as every father should teach his offspring, "that there is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death;" and by precept and example had said to him, habitually, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, and when it giveth its color in the cup, and moveth itself aright; for at the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." And suppose, that for a time he believed this, and acted accordingly; but at length he began to change; and while the flush of childhood and the glow of youth were upon him, he would not only look moon the wine, but look with eager desire; would approach and handle and taste the "mocker." And not only taste, but taste again and again; till he should be as one that lieth down on the top of a mast, or that sleepeth on the wave of a sea. And suppose he should quote Scripture to prove that there is no deflement of the soul in all this; far "not that which goeth into a man deflieth a man, but that which cometh out of a man?"—And suppose he should not stop with wine, but should take habitually "New England rum," even that which is sold according to law; and should take it till he should say, "they have stricken me and I felt it not; when shall I awake? I will seek it yet again." Would you not, as you thought of him in your closet, and amidst the darkness of midnight, fear that it would be "highly destructive to the welfare of his soul?" Could you avoid such fears? or should you be able for a moment to quiet them, would not a voice, saying, "Neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor thievees, nor covetous, nor drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God," awaken forms of association.

DEAR BROTHER,—The American Board is not an ecclesiastical body. This is true, notwithstanding its ecclesiastical origin; notwithstanding its members are all members of the Christian church; notwithstanding it is obliged, by agreement with the general ecclesiastical bodies of the three denominations, to lay its report annually before them. The fact is, that appointment by an ecclesiastical bodies when the contraction of the ment by an ecclesiastical body, responsibility to an ecclesiastical body, and the individual rela-tions of members to the churches, are not of themselves sufficient to confer ecclesiastical powers on a missionary Board; and without ecclesiastical powers, how can suchla Board be regarded as an ecclesiastical body? The American Board has none of these powers. It cannot organize churches, nor classes, nor presbyteries; it cannot admit members to the church, nor exnot a voice, saying, "Neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunk-rads shall inherit the kingdom of God," awaken them anew; and lead you, should you meet him, to pour out the kindness and the agony of a father's heart, in the information, if he did not know it, and in the assurance if he did, that should he hold on upon the poison, it would be "highly destructive to the welfare of his soul?" And should he hearken, turn, and live, would you not feel and say, "This, my son, was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found?"

Most respectfully, and truly. communicate them; it cannot ordain ministers of the gospel, nor silence them; nor can it transfer them from one denomination to another, nor change their ecclesiastical relations. The same is true of all the other missionary Boards in this is true of all the other missionary Boards in this country, whether formed by ecclesiastical bodies or otherwise. Not one of them possesses ecclesiastical powers; not one of them, properly speaking, is an ecclesiastical body. All are equally powerless, in the respects above mentioned, with the American Board, and that Board has no ecclesiastical power whatever.

Hence, if a missionary, when he comes under the direction of the American Board, is connected with a classic, or presputery, or association.

nected with a classis, or presbytery, or associa-tion, that connection is not thereby in the least affected. There is no festure in the constitution of the Board, which prevents the body to which he belongs from having the same authority over he belongs from having the same authority over him after the connection has been formed, as it had before; and the ecclesiastical body is just as much bound to watch over him as a minister of the gospel, to counsel him, and to discipline him in case he needs discipline. And when his connection with that ecclesiastical body ceases, connection with that ecclesinatical nony ceases, (if it ever ceases,) it will not be, for it cannot be, by any action of the Board, but by regular dismission from his ecclesinatical body, that he may join some other which has grown up in the field of his missionary labors.

the field of his missionary labors.

This is an interesting and beautiful feature in the existing methods of conducting foreign missions. For, neither the churches nor their ecclesiastical bodies, as such, can devote the time nor acquire the experience necessary to the management of a great system of missions. It management of a great system of missions. It is therefore necessary to appoint trust-worthy boards of agency, or to recognize existing boards, for this purpose. The American Board has in this respect been signally favored, having been employed by the churches for a long course of years, and never had its wisdom or faithfulness impresched in any quarter.

impeached in any quarter.

The Board takes ordained missionaries and The Board takes ordained missionaries and iny assistants from either of the denominations already mentioned, with all their ecclesiastical relations upon them; and experience has fully shown that there is scope for all the direction necessary on the part of the Board, without interfering in the least with those relations, or with the performance of any of the duties growing out of them. The several missions form churches according to such models as meet the views of the majority. Whether they shall organize associations, consociations, presbyteries. ganize associations, consociations, presbyteries, or classes, is determined in the same manner. or classes, is determined in the same manner. In the missions of the Board among the North American Indians, nearly all the churches are Presbyterian, and associated in Presbyteries. In Ceylon they are Congregational, and are united by consociation. The mission composed of members of the Reformed Dutch church, about to sail for the Indian Archipelago, is expected to regulate its ecclesiastical matters according to the rules of that church. Every where the

Boston Recorder.

upon my intellectual powers; so that at different periods I was without sleep for the space of fifteen days and nights together, and during those periods I was in such a dreadful state of mind (commonly called the horrors, that the impression they left can never be efficed from my memory. I have been tormented (according to my imagination) by evil sprits that seemed to be in the air, who called themselves the cursed or fallen macels, and who told me that they were reserved to the day of judgment. They tormented me by injecting into my mind most horrid and blasphemous thoughts against them woom in hell! At this time I thought I saw a ladder descend from heaven, and a voice called to me which I thought was the Lord's. He read to me every crime which I had committed from time to time, which were innumerable, and came to my memory as fresh as when I committed them. I was then, as I thought, consigned to the lower regions of hell; and I have been carried to the very brink of that awful place, so that I could plainly see a burning lake of fire, in which were an innumerable multitude of damned spirits, continually uttering most horrid curses. At this time I have prayed fervently for mercy, and I thought I was warned to go and tell every person in the successions, the corporation members of the corporation fest including most horrid curses. At this time I have been carried to the very person in the successions and the corporation provided the members of t at the places and times of their meetings, night easily pervert them, by contributing a trifle to their funds and thus obtaining all the powers of members, does not apply to the Board. No such combination can be made; no such result can happen. The honorary members have indeed the right to attend the meetings of the Board, and assist in all its deliberations; and they do attend, in greater numbers than the corporate members, and render most valuable assistance in the discussions of the annual meeting. None vote, however, in any case, except the corporate members. Hence the Board cannot properly be called a voluntary association, and is not liable to the ol jections alleged against such. At the same time it secures all the advantages claimed for that class of associations, as well as the advantages claimed for associations ecclesiastically constituted, as will be shown in the next letter.

I am, &c.

not inquired of earnestly and perseveringly. He is more ready to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him, than parents are to give good things to their children.

To the Secretary of the Mass. Miss. Society.

A TEMPERANCE FACT, worth remembering. A TEMPERANCE FACT, worth remembering, "The Centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town happened on a beautiful summer day, last July; and the whole town, as we say, men women and children, came together to hear an historical address from E. A. Esq. of F.; the eldest son of the minister here. The militia turned out; and there was a dinner, &c. But I did not see an individual drunk that day, and two hours before sun set, not a man, horse, or which, could be seen in or about the vil-

and two hours before sun set, not a man, horse, nor vehicle, could be seen in or about the village, except those that belonged there. Every body had gone seasonably and peaceably to their homes, at that early hour."
Our correspondent aids a remark, equally well worth remembering.
"There seems to be a strong restraint laid upon the wicked one, by the power of prayer. I believe unconverted men generally will share the standard of morals among professors, in the same town with them: they will act all the the standard of morals among professors, in the same town with them: they will act all the worse perhaps for a time; at least a few violent men will; but eventually there is an approximation with the whole population towards correct living. The Temperance Reform is a pioneer measure; it is in morals, what the steelseythe and plough are, in agriculture."

Who can deem it enthusiastic to predict, that within a few years, our Fourth of July celebrations, and militia trainings, and other annual or

FRIDAY. APRIL 22, 1836.

This change will be effected by the steadily extending influence of the gospel. Every new church strengthened; every revival of pure religion enjoyed; every verival of pure religion enjoyed; every accession made to the company of steadfast and enlightened believers, is bringing forward the glorious day when God shall be honored in all the amusements and labors of life, as well as in the worship of the sanctuary and the celebration of the most solemn rites of religion. Who then can do the most, to extend over our land and the world, a moral influence so powerful, so benign, so heavenly!

For the Boston Recorder.

AGENCY FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The First Church in Oxford, (Worcester Co.

AGENCY FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
The First Church in Oxford, (Worcester Co. Mass.) have invited Rev. Horatio Bardwell, General Agent of the A. B. C. F. M. for the southern section of New England, to become their pastor; and he has accepted the invitation, on condition of retaining his connection with the Board as their agent, and exercising a general supervision of the agency in which he has been employed for four years.

As the subject involves considerations of common interest to the church, the following extracts of Mr. Bardwell's communication to the Prudential Committee, together with their subsequent resolution, are inserted.

"The system of raising funds for Foreign Missions which the Board have so successfully adopted, contemplates a missionary association in every church and society; by which each member, friendly to the object, shall be called by collectors, at least once a year, whether the agent be present or not. This organization of missionary associations and auxiliaries, in the southern section of New England, is nearly or quite completed. Indeed it is not known that there is a single church in our connection, that has not, in some form, a missionary organization.

"One important part of the work of an agent,

For the Boston Recorder. EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

Mr. Tract,—My last letter contained a brief notice of the South Hanover College. Some notice is due also to the Institution now attempting to thrust itself up at its side, called The Indiana Teachers' Seminary.

The Indiana Teachers' Seminary.

The object of this school, as it is now disclosed, is certainly good. The Christian community will without doubt so regard it. It is not to furnish ministers of the gospel,—pastors of the churches, in that wide valley. The process of doing this is slow and difficult. Other Instior doing this is slow and difficult. Other Institutions have undertaken this work, and are successfully laboring, according to their means, to give to the rapidly increasing population an educated ministry. But their means are as yet small; and though greatly increased, still, unless some other and more speedy means are resorted to, to forestal superstition and ligotry and prejudice, before the ministry of reconciliation shall have reached them, thousands will become too strongly environed with these legitimate offspring of ignorance, to desire or be benefitted by the gosylet. This institution, therefore, proposes to furnish, not the educated ministry, or at substitute of the ministry, but rather a forerunner of it. It would send out men who, like John, shall prepare the way of the Lord, and preach in their private capacity, that the kingdom of heaven is at hand. It it cannot fill the bushel with wheat, it would do the scarcely less tnecessary work, keep it empty of chaff. The tutions have undertaken this work, and are sucbushed with tenent, it would do the scarcety less necessary work, keep it empty of chaff. The definite object proposed by it, as its name indicates, is, to educate and send out pious teachers, who shall gather and instruct the young, maintain Sabbath Schools, and do what they can to

the shadow of South Hanover College. Were there any feeling of consanguinity between the two institutions, this might be less objectionable. But the infant seminary is neither owned as a child or a sister, nor, on the other hand, does it desire such a recognition of relationship. It is regarded, and regards itself, as the natural enemy of the other institution. The men who have engaged in the enterprise, though openly enemy of the other institution. The men who have engaged in the enterprise, though openly avowing no theological ends in it, still cherish theological views, which are the antipodes of those cherished by their older neighbor. And without questioning the purity of their motive in so doing, it is not difficult to perceive from their own statements, that their school is compared in part to formish a group to their part. menced in part to furnish a prop to their par-ticular views, and located where it is as a damper or counterpoise to the opposite; and perhaps, too, with the secret hope that it will perhaps, too, with the secret hope that it will at some future time assume a more imposing and formidable name and aspect than it now bears. There is some reason to apprehend that there is more anti-ism and less pro-ism in the enterprise, than is desirable.

If the object, then, be simply to furnish teachers, a different location would be desirable; and if it is designed to promote correct views in theology, as it certainly ought to be, a more objectionable location could scarcely have been selected. It is proverbial that the tendency of

of the control of the

tors and churches in promoting retrials of re-ligion. Are not the effects of this system to be deplored? Particularly,

I. Its effects on Evangelists themselves.— These men, if at all successful, are much fol-lowed. Their meetings are crowded. They create an influence, which, like the whirlpool draws in the surrounding multitude. Neigh-boring ministers, churches and congregations, rush in to hear them. They become great rush in to hear them. They become great preachers, and report a great many converts. How can one of these men, as he rises in the midst of the crowded throng, fail to ask himself, what has brought this multitude together? The answer is not doubtful. They have come to hear me. Was any mere man ever able to endure without injury, the flattery contained in these circumstances? On the known principles of human acceptance this state of this grant acceptance. human nature, this state of things can scarcely fail to produce the naughtiness of pride—self-sufficiency, self-will, and stubbornness are the natural result.

There is serious reason to believe, that no There is serious reason to believe, that no man can long be an Evangelist, in this sense, without suffering in the amount of his meckness and humility; and that no one has been thus employed, who would not have been a much better man, had he been the pastor of a church.

II. The effects of this system of Evangelists on the churches is equally to be deplored. Every church should be a revival church; that is, one they know, what that state of feeling is

one that knows what that state of feeling is which constitutes a revival, and one that frequently attains to that state. It is well known, to all acquainted with the subject, that a feeling of entire dependence on God, on him alone, is that which, more than all others, constitutes within a few years, our Fourth of July celebrations, and militia trainings, and other annual or centennial festivats will all be decorously observed, and of course, observed without even a show of homage to the demon of intemperance! Is it too much to be hoped for? or too much to be prayed for, in faith and love.

It is more than possible, that "holiness to the Lord" will be inscribed on all such scenes, at some future, and not far distant day. The promises of God give us the assurance. Holy rejoicing will take the place of vain mirth—Devout acknowledgments of God's Providence, will succeed the Bacchanalian revelry that has hitherto paid honors to Fortune, and Fortune's favorites.

definite object proposed by it, as its name indicates, is at same and send out pious teachers, that which, more than all others, constitutes revival in the church. Now this is entire revival in the church. Now the sent pounds and should be on successful operation. The number of pupils is small. It commenced some tw that which, more than an others, constitutes a revival in the church. Now this is entirely compatible with leaning on the instrumentality of her pastor as the only means chosen of God, She will soon see, that it is beyond his power to convert sinners, or create a good excitement of any kind. This, if she turn not her eyes toward any other instrumentality, will lead her to turn them up to God. Then has her revival come. But once let it be understood, that if an Evangelist could be obtained from a distance, then she will be blessed with a revival, and these things will naturally follow,

1. The church will fail to feel her dependence on God only. This is according to the laws of the human soul; for dependence on each other, or another creature, is as certainly de-She will soon see, that it is beyond his power to

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

do such that we had been to the spirit comes."

4. The church becomes infected with spiritual laziness. Only ottain an Evangelist, and set apart four or six weeks, and all take hold with him, and then so many will be converted, that we shall not need to wrestle and labor any more for a long time. We can sleep on for half a quarter of a century. How many Christians have entered into covenant with God to awake for a few weeks!

nail a quarter of a century. How many Christians have entered into covenant with God to awake for a few weeks!

5. The Church becomes unsteady in her zeal and influence. She manifests a great want of uniformity in her feelings. At one time you may see her riding safely and gloriously on the summit of a mighty wave. But she is not there long. The mountain wave has moved gradually from beneath her. She descends. The billows roll up her sides; rise above her surface; she settles deeper and deeper, till you exclaim, she is gone. But again she is seen slowly rising from her deep gulf. (Her Pilot is at the helm.) For a while she mounts, and is again seen, for a few days, on the mountain summit. But for every hour that she thus bears herself aloft, she is, for many days, sunk so low, as not to be within the line of vision. From the hour, (and I well remember it) in which a beloved brother in the ministry said to me, "If Mr.

to be within the line of vision. From the hour, (and I well remember it) in which a beloved brother in the ministry said to me, "If Mr.

— goes into any place, and remains there, there will surely be a revival in that place," down to this day, it appears to me that there has been more of this irregular, unsettled zeal and influence in our churches, than all that they have manifested, of the same kind, since the first settlement at Plymouth.

6. Consider the effect of this system on the pastors. Just let them see and feel, that the churches are placing dependence on the labors of Evangelists, to promote revivals; and consequently that the churches will neither pray for their pastors, or labor with them; and to what conclusion must the pastors come? Can it be any other than this; that they are sought for, and settled, and supported, mostly to keep societies together? They become just as important to the great whole, in the estimation of the churches, as some suppose sandy deserts and rocky mountains are to the earth—merely made to hold the parts together. And what can be expected of pastors in such circumstances? As much fruitfulness as you would look for in a sand bank, and as much tenderness as you will find in a granite mountain.

If you find the labors of your pastor not bles-

sand bank, and as much tenderness as you will find in a granite mountain.

If you find the labors of your pastor not bles-sed, instead of thinking of some other instru-mentality, think of the Lord. Pray for your pastor, labor with him, and you will soon have a minister whom you would not exchange for any comet-like preaching prodigy that the world ever saw or heard of.

There is nother consideration, which should

any comet-like preaching prodigy that the world ever saw or heard of.

There is another consideration, which should MARN us off from the whole system of Evangel-true and just judgment of their characters and measures. I am often addressed in this way, both by mouth and by letter. What do you think of Mr. A. or Mr. B. or Mr. C. the evangelist? My answer is—Think of him! How can I think any thing of him, and have a good reason for what I think? To oblige me to think well or ill of such a man, in such a case, is as great an act of tyranny, as it was to compel the Israelites to make brick without straw. Christ requires of me no such hardship, as to form any opinion of such a case. But an opinion, and a favorable one too, must be formed, without any sufficient means, before I can give my consent to have an Evangelist enter my pulpit to aid in the promotion of a revival. I come then to the conclusion, that the system should be abandoned. That in regard to Evangelists, we want none of them.

But some will say, the system should be reason.

should be abandoned. That in regard to Evangelists, we want none of them.

But some will say, the system should be regulated; we must have only the right men as Evangelists. I answer—If you attempt to regulate the system, you involve yourself in trouble; such as Christ never meant you should suffer. If you receive one man and not another, you will incur the charge of becoming "partial, and judges of evil thoughts." You cannot regulate the system. If you receive Matthew, how will you exclude Mark, or Luke, or John, or Andrew, or James, or Peter? Now any system, which cannot be regulated, should be abolished.

But still we are asked, were there not Evangeliated and the still we are asked, were there not Evangeliated.

But still we are asked, were there not Evan But still we are asked, were there not Evangelists in the primitive church? Undoubtedly there were. They were the companions of the Apostles, their colleagues, or assistants. This was the character of Luke, the beloved Physician, and of many others. But like the Apostles, they were specially careful "not to build on another man's foundation"—not to "take another man's foundation"—not to their hands;" in a word, not to labor where there was a pastor. The field assigned by an Evangelist, by the Scriptures, is, where Christ has not been named.

My own belief is, that the man who first labored as an Evangelist, among the churches who had pastors, opened a door which cannot easily be shut. But the sooner it is shut the better. Not that the churches may not come into such a state as to require the labors of a second Whitefield. But this is the exception, and not the rule. Would that every church which has a pastor, felt, that all the instrumentality God has appointed, or seen to be neces-

tality God has appointed, or seen to be neces-sary, for the greatest revival of religion, is al-ready furnished; and if no revival of religion is enjoyed, the fault lies at their own door—in the want of a right spirit.

RENUNCIATION OF INFIDELITY.

RENUNCIATION OF INFIDELITY.

James Cramp was one of those unfortunate Americans who were shot by the Mexicans at Tampico, on the 14th of last December. He had been for three years, a resident of the village of West Mendon, N. Y. The following letter was addressed to his friends in that place. Capt. C. T. Whitney of Mendon, by whom the letter was given to the public, says, "He was very much respected, and ranked among the first in our village for talent. His death and renunciation of infdelity was a heavy blow to his former associates. But little else was talked about for several days after his letter was received."—Morning Star.

Tampico Prison, Dec. 14, 1835.

Dear Friends,—I shall not relate the disastrous circumstances which have placed me here,

Dear Friends,—I shall not relate the disas-trous circumstances which have placed me here, a prisoner under sentence of death; that will reach you by another channel. I have only five or six hours to live, and it is my intention to devote a part of that time to expiate as far as I am now able, the crime which I committed, in-tending, by my miscalled philosophy, to lead you astray from the paths of religion. I have been at length overtaken, and found that infidelity was but a weak support in the hour of trial. I, the scoffer, the ridiculer of Christ's mercies, have found, that unaided by him, death wears a very gloomy aspect to me, cut off in the prime of life, and my only consolation, the thought of life, and my only consolation, the thought that I shall sleep in death and mingle with the clay of the brute.

clay of the brute.

I must relate the progress of my philosophical opinions, and if I mistake not, they are similar to those of most philosophers of the same school. The first step taken, was to throw off by degrees, the injunctions of the Bible—and at length, finding how far I had gone, to retrace my steps seemed a difficult and unpleasant task, and to elude this step, set about enleavaging to length, inding now a difficult and unpleasant task, and to elude this step, set about endeavoring to justify myself, and finding that the word of God condemned me, I was induced to doubt its truths. From doubting I was urged to disputing, and from disputing to denying, until the pride without the truth of philosophy took possession of me. I valued myself upon the skill with which I could brow beat Christianity, and with which I could brow beat Christianity, and sales a laugh against religion. You, my friends, with which I could brow beat Christianny, and cause a laugh against religion. You, my friends, were hurrying down the vortex of ruin with me. But pause! think where you stand, and may the Almighty arrest your dangerous career before you shall have arrived so near the verge of eternity, that a few hours shall have to do the

of eternity, that a few hours shall have to do the work of conversion, of seal your doom forever. I had not the assistance of any one to point out my circumstances; but taking up the Bible, was going to lay it down again, when the passage of Christ's pardoning the thief upon the cross met my sight. I was induced by this to reflect, that even I might not be past the bounds of forgiveness. The idea led me to a train of reflections, the result of which was, that I again addressed God and a Saviour, so long uncalled upon, and I have found relief.

It is my dying petition that you would give this to the clergymen of the place, and request them to read it in the churches, as this is the only method which is left me to atone, in some measure, for the injuries which I have committed upon their members.

ted upon their members.

Adieu! it is past midnight, and I am to be shot at 7 o'clock. Let this have the effect of lirecting your attention to things spiritual as well as temporal, and when death comes, it will ind you prepared.

From your unfortunate friend, JAMES CRAMP.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, April 22, 1836.

"FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE." What does this mean? It has been quoted abundantly within a few years. Its meaning ought to be well known; and yet we doubt whether it is. The Apostle is giving the characteristics of that wisdom which cometh down from above. He says, it is " first pure, then peaceable." James 3:17. What does he mean?

May we understand that this wisdom is pure for a while, before it becomes peaceable? Is it, in the first place, pure and quarrelsome, and not pure and peaceable till afterwards? How does that wisdom look, which is pure and quarrel-We cannot understand it. Will not some of those, who make such abundant use of this text, explain it to us? The difficulty is, to see how wisdom can with any propriety be called pure, before it gets to be peaceable.

There is another question, which we wish to see answered. In what does this purity consist? Is it a personal quality of those who are pure; or is it a mere state of contention against the want of purity in other people? Is this wisdom called pure, because of its own freedom from any thing wrong, or because it is so zealous against any thing wrong in its neighbors? We wish to know, under this head, whether the gin to be peaceable forthwith; or whether he is and to be otherwise than peaceable, till somebody else becomes pure; and if the latter, how far around him purity must be made to prevail, before he is permitted to be a peaceable man.

We have another trouble. This same Apostle, in this same connection, tells us that if we have " bitter envyings and strife in our hearts," our wisdom is not that which descendeth from above, but is " earthly, sensual, devilish." We wish to know how this wisdom which is habited; but this, in a city like Boston, is no pure but not peaceable, is to be distinguished from that other kind of wisdom, of which "bitter envyings and strife" are the fruits. Some plain and undeniable marks, we think, are desirable here, lest somebody should mistake the

one for the other. In proposing our next request, it would be very convenient to know how fast one may be allowed to get along in this process. How long must one be pure, before it will do for him to become peaceable? Judging from the length of time, during which certain persons have been quoting this text in self-defence, we should suppose that each step must occupy several years. But perhaps their situation is peculiar. Suppose that each step must occupy three months. After being pure three months, we may begin to be peaceable; after being pure and peaceable three months, we may begin to be gentle; at the end of another quarter, easy to be entrealed; and at the end of the year, full of mercy which the end of the year, full of mercy to the session any valid objection, it shall be considered as the unanimous vote of the church.

There is another point, of equal practice, it shall be the portance, which Mr. Garrison has not treated; and at the end of the year, full of mercy to the session any valid objection, it shall be considered as the unanimous vote of the church.

VIII. In cases of disipline, it shall be the portance, which Mr. Garrison has not treated; and at the end of the year, full of mercy to the session any valid objection, it shall be considered as the unanimous vote of the church. VIII. In cases of disipline, it shall be the treated; and at the end of the year, full of mercy and good fruits. And here we would ask, what is the law concerning good fruits during the first year? We would know whether he of the first quarter, who is pure but not peaceable, is allowed to bring forth any good fruits; or whether he is only forbidden to be quite full of them. We proceed.—At the end of fifteen the proceedings, the proceedings, the proceedings. For the whole of the first year and a quarter, if we have estimated the rapidity of progress still rest in the church. rectly-he must be a party man. During the first quarter, we suppose, while pure but not ty. Afterwards, he must become a peaceable printed forms, and hope it will not exist in pracrty man. He must not be without partiality. He must think and feel with his party, but must be careful about doing or saying any thing that tion" is "valid?" If they understand it, how Do, brethren, go into particulars, so that we acting just as he really acts. Do give us a truly ers, for whom it was not made. gone through the whole text except the last two rance pledge of all candidates for hypocriny before they become peaceable?

This last question suggests another topic, on which we should be glad of information from some of those who, it would seem from their their self-justificatory quotations, must have learned by experience. We want to know how one can begin to be pure, with hypocrisy. Must the purity of men who have not yet become neeable, be a mere hypocritical purity? That would sound badly. If not-how should they go to work to become pure, before they begin to

lay aside bypocrisy? Perhaps it will be said, that we need not re main in the first stage of the process for any definite length of time; but that we may begin to be peaceable, as soon as we have become pure. If so, we wish to know how pure one must be come, before he is allowed to grow peaceable. Must be become perfectly pure? How can this he, while he is not without partiality and hypocrisy? And then, who ever arrived at perfec purity on earth? This interpretation would bind us to be quarrelsome for life. It would allow us no opportunity to acquire the remaining attributes mentioned in the text. And if the purity required of us, before we may be peaceable, be any thing less than perfect, what is the standard? We ask, because it must be important to begin to be poaceable at the right

If it be said that it is the church, and not ar individual, that must become pure first and peaceable afterwards, we ask, whether a church which is pure, but not peaceable, nor gentle, nor easy to be entreated, nor full of morey and good fruits, nor without partiality, nor without by poerisy, is a church of Christ; and if its memhers die in that state, where they will go; whether their place in another world will, or will not, be with those whom Christ addressed as " hypocrites," while on earth.

THE LAW CONCERNING ARSON.

Some of our remarks last week, under the head of "Capital Punishment," were not sufficiently guarded. Setting fire to an inhabited building in the night, is a crime punishable with death. It is not necessary that the building should be a dwelling-house, in the ordinary sense of the term. A store, a shop, a stable any building whatever, if any person is " lawfully within the same" at the time, is an in habited building, in the sense of the law. We suppose it is not necessary that the incendiary should know that any person is within; or that it should be the ordinary practice of any person to spend his nights there. If a clerk, for some special reason, sleeps in the store that night, it is then an inhabited building. The burning of the Convent at Charlestown was not a capital offence, because it was not an inhabited building when set on fire, though it had been one but a few minutes previously. The inhabitants had all been removed, before the fire was applied.

It is not necessary that the fire should be applied directly to the inhabited building, to render the crime capital. If it be applied to a train connected with the building, whereby the fire is communicated, the punishment is death. It is immaterial, of what that train is composed; whether of gunpowder, straw, shavings, boards, sheds, shops, or stables; whether placed by the incendiary or by some other person, for that or for some other purpose. It is not necessary ducts the fire so near to the ighabited building that the latter takes fire, the offence is capital. Nor is it necessary to prove that the incendiary intended to burn the inhabited building, any farther than it is proved by his setting fire to the train. Having done that, he must answer for the consequences.

The Boston incendiaries have evidently intended to avoid the crime punishable with death, by setting fire only to buildings not ineasy matter.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Such is the name, assumed by the "sixth free church" in New York. We have received the little " Manual," prepared for the use of its members, containing its " Principles," "Rules," Confession of Faith, Covenant, &c. The rules" appear to have been revised and amended since they were published in the N. Y. Evangelist. As they now stand, the Deacons are to be chosen annually; and the Minister and Deacons constitute a Session. The seventh and eighth "rules" are as follows:-

VII. Candidates for admission by profession whall be examined by the session, and publicly propounded at least one week previous to their admission, in which time, if no member of the distributions of fact, to be

them. We proceed.—At the end of fifteen conths, one may begin to be without partiality. For the whole of the first year and a quarter,—

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It will be seen, that these "rules" give no ecclesiastical jurisdiction to women. We are glad le, he is to quarrel with the opposite par- to see that peculiarity struck out from their tise. The seventh "rule" needs a little expla-

nation. Who is to judge whether an "objecwill make a quarrel. At the end of a year and ever, that is sufficient. The language of the a half,-keeping our estimate of the necessary Confession of Faith is too metaphysical for comlength of time, -he may begin to be without hy- mon use. There are few congregations, in pocrisy; it having been his duty, previously, to which the majority of candidates for admission be a hypocrite. Now for our request. It is, would be able to give an intelligent assent to it. that some one who can, would describe this man Whether it is adapted to the minds of those for swer, under oath, the question, whether they are to us, as he is just before this last alteration. whom it is intended, is their question, not ours. If it meets their wants, we have no right to find may be able to see him with our " mind's eye," fault because it does not meet the wants of oth-

graphic delineation of this pure, peaceable, gen-ile, yielding, good-fruit-bearing, impartial hypocrite. Let us see how be looks, when he has communion, and the other requiring the tempewords. We should like to know, whether all These are in their right place. If adopted at those who quote " first pure, then peaceable," all, it should be as resolutions. If we belonged

the sake of gain." Thus amended, we should not oppose it. The general regulations of the church are well adapted to promote efficiency.

The "Tabernacle" was opened for public orship on Sunday, 10 inst. and in the evening Rev. C. G. Finney was installed as pastor, by the newly formed "Association of New York City," acting as an Ecclesiastical Council. The rmon was by the Rev. Joel Mann, of Greenwich Ct. and the installing prayer by Rev. J. Leavitt, Editor of the N. Y. Evangelist.

ORANGE LODGES .- It appears, by our foreign ews, that the Orange Lodges in Great Britain and Ireland are given up, by the Duke of Cumperland, their Grand Master. This is in ac ordance with expressed desire of the majority n Parliament, and of the King. These Orange Lodges were a vast Protestant, or rather, ant popery association, connected together and

nanaged much after the fashion of free-masony. The hostility of the Orange men and their pponents in Ireland has been a source of much evil. Of late, it has been found that Orange Lodges, bound together by secret onthe had been formed in the army, even in India, and that Orange men were commanders in some important fortified places in Great Britain .-The Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master. was accused in Parliament of intending to us these Lodges as the means of placing himself upon the throne. He has had the reputation of being the most unprincipled and scandalously vicious of all the sons of George III.

"THE SAILOR'S HOME."

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society purchased the large and commodious dwelling at the corner of Purchase Street and Gibbs Lane, lately owned and occupied by Lot Wheel wright Esq. for a Seaman's Boarding House. It is perhaps the best location for the purpose to be found in the city. It is but a few step from the Mariner's chapel on Fort Hill, and nmands a fine view of the harbor. It is easily accessible from the wharves, and yet sufficient ly removed from whatever around them it is desirable to avoid. The ladies are now making arrangements to furnish it, as it should be for its intended use. It will contain a reading room library, and other necessary means of intellectual and moral improvement. It is expected to be opened for the reception of boarders in June under the superintendence of an experience Ship master, well qualified for the place.

For the means of payment, the Society obliged to rely solely on the subscriptions and donations of the friends of Seamen. They have not yet been disappointed in their applications for aid; and from the acknowledged importance of the object, and the known liberality of our merchants and other men of wealth, we believe they will not be disappointed. Even an enlightened regard to their own interest,-to say nothing of the promptings of gratitude or egard to public morals,-must secure liberal subscriptious from those who have derived and are constantly deriving such accessions to their wealth, from the labors and perils of seamen. Relying upon their readiness to furnish the necessary means, the Society has not besitated to make the purchase.

The house will bear, and is intended to de serve, the name placed at the head of this

RIGHTS OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.

The Philadelphia Evening Star informs us of an important decision recently made by Judge Baldwin, in the Supreme Court—that when a runawn, slave is reclaimed, it is necessary that he shall be tried before a jury; on the principle of Constitutional law, that every man is entitled to a fair and impartial trial before twelve of his peers. It has long been a horrible anomaly in the administration of justice in the free Stat lowed to seize men, women and children, and hurry them into bondage, as runaway slaves, seithout a trial by jury, but simply by claiming them on oath before a justice of the peace, or a udge, as their property.-Liberator

To be sure, the person thus claimed has a right to a jury; and it is astonishing that his right should ever have been doubted. The Constitution of the United States, indeed, provides, that " No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be DUE." But the questions, whether the person

There is another point, of equal practical importance, which Mr. Garrison has not noticed in this article, if ever; nor does it appear whether Judge Baldwin has had occasion to decide it. ence of the S We maintain, that no person, having a pecuniary interest in the result of such a trial, can be admitted as a witness. Instead of having his own oath considered sufficient proof, the person claiming to be the muster cannot be permitted to testify at all in such a case. Nor can any deputy or agent of the master, whose reward, or pecunia ry interest in any form, depends on the success of the suit, be permitted to testify. And all this for the plain reason, the well-established doctrine of law, that no man is allowed to swear noney into his own pocket, by being a witness in his own case

Further. We suppose it to be a notoriou fact, that agents employed to recover runaway slaves are usually interested in the success of their exertions; that their pay is to depend on their success. Whether this creates a presumption that they are interested, sufficient to exclude their testimony, we doubt; but it certainly affords good ground for making them anor are not interested in the result of the suit. Unless they make oath that they have no such in-

terest, they cannot be permitted to testify. Yet again. If the deputy or agent makes oath that he has no interest in the result of the suit, and is therefore admitted as a witness; still, the jury will have a right to consider his credibility. They will have a right to consider, from the general appearance and demeanor of the witness upon the stand, from his connection e, or any of them, may be taken as to that church, we would move to amend the with the pretended owner, from the known cimens. If not, why not? Have they dared resolution excluding slaveholders, by adding the character of men often engaged in this employto invert the order of the text, by taying aside words-" unless he shall show, to the satisfaction ment, from any testimony concerning his moral to do. The church, then, will not find in this

worthy he is to be believed. And as they find | ing to do, any excuse for the bad treatment of eason to believe concerning his testimony, they must bring in their verdict.

Mr. Garrison says,-referring to the Constiution of the United States,-" The service or labor claimed must be 'due' to the claimant; but what judge or jury will have the hardihood to decide, that the victims of plunder are indebted to the plunderers, or that the oppressed owe any thing to the oppressers?" This reasoning, we think, will not hold. The Constitution does not require that the " service or labor " should he shown to be "due" in equity; but only that it should be shown to be "due" according to the laws of the State to which the parties belong. The equity of those laws is not to be made a question in such cases. That those laws are according to equity, this clause in the Constitu tion requires us to take for granted. If it be proved that the person claimed is "held to service or labor " according to those laws, he must be delivered up. But the claimant must prove that the "service or labor is due;" that he, or his employer, is the person to whom it is due; that the person claimed is the person from whom it is due; and he must prove these facts before a jury, by the testimony of disinterested witnesses, of good character for veracity.

It cannot be objected, that a slave, in law, not a "person," but a thing, a "chattel;" the fact that the being who is claimed is a slave, is the very point to be proved, and therefore may not be taken for granted. And besides; the Constitution umkes no provision for delivering up runaway things,-runaway " chattels." Its words are " No person held to service," &c. If claimed under this section, he must be claim ed as a "person," and, of course, as having the rights of persons, and among the rest, the right to trial by jury. It is astonishing, that other practices should ever have prevailed.

Probably, Judge Harrington's celebrated decision, at Middlebury, Vt. had a better foundation in law than has commonly been supposed. The claimant, in a case of this kind, was told that his evidence was insufficient; and again, that his evidence was insufficient; till, irritated and out of patience, he demanded what evidence the court would allow to be sufficient. Judge Harrington replied, "A bill of sale from the Almighty." It is probable that Harrington saw the insufficiency, on legal principles, of the testimony actually produced, and rejected it on good legal grounds; that he felt no inclination to instruct the plaintiff how to enforce what he regarded as an unrighteous law; and indeed, that, in his utter detestation of slavery, he neither knew nor cared, what evidence, short of "a bill of sale from the Almighty," would be sufficient; deeming it enough for him, to admit such evidence if it should ever come before him.

We are not particularly versed in the history of such cases, and do not assert that the mode of proceeding has always been such as Mr. Garrison describes. We suppose, however, that it has. We hope the subject will now receive such attention, that the legal rights of persons claimed as absconding slaves will be fully

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Extract from the Minutes of Charleston Union Presbyter With reference to the relation which the Church sustains to the Institution of Sinvery, and to the possibility of attempts to agitate the question in the next General Assembly, this and to the possibility of attempts to agitate the question in the next General Assembly, this Presbytery deem it expedient to state explicitly the principles which they maintain, and the course which will be pursued by their Commissioners in the Assembly. It is a principle which meets the views of this body, that slavery as it exists among us is a political Institution, with which Ecclesiastical Judicatories have not the smallest right to interference especially at the present momentous crisis, would be morally resent momentous crisis, would be moral rrong and fraught with the most dangerous ar present mo pernicious consequences. Should any be made to discuss this subject, our sions are expected to meet it at the very thresh old, and to oppose to the utmost of their power the introduction of any report, memorial or document, which may be the occasion of agitadocument, which may be the occasion of agita-ting this question in any form. And it is further expected that our Commissioners, should the case require it, will distinctly avow our full conviction of the truth of the principles which we hold in relation to this subject, and our resolute determination to abide by them, whateve may be the issue; that it may appear that the sentiments which we maintain, in common with Christians at the South, of every denominat of the party to whom such service or labor may be sentiments which so fully approve them our." But the questions, whether the person selves to our consciences, are so identified with claimed is so "held to service," and whether the claimant is "the party to whom such ser- maintain them under any circumstances; and which we are placed, constitute an imperious necessity that we should act in accordance with these principles, and make it impossible for us to yield any thing in a matter which concerns of merely our personal interests, but the cause of the Southern community.

Should our Commissioners fail of accomplish-

ing this object, it is expected that they will with-draw from the Assembly, with becoming digni-ty; not willing to be associated with a body of men who denounce the Ministers and Members of Southern Churches as Pirates and men atcalers, or who co-operate with those who thus de-

nounce them.

In conclusion, this Presbytery would suggest to their Commissioners the expediency of conferring with the Commissioners from other Southern Presbyteries, that there may be a common understanding between them as to the course most suitable to be pursued at this crisis, and on this absorbing question. And may that wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peacable, gentle, and easy to be entreated be their guide in managing the important trust committed to their hands.

Resolved, That this expression of our views be signed by the Moderator and Clerk—that a the General Assembly, and that it be published in the Charleston Observer.

E. T. Bust, Moderator.

B. GILDERSLEEVE, Temporary Clerk. The instruction, that they withdraw " with becoming dignity," we suppose, was deemed necessary by the Presbytery, to restrain them

from withdrawing in some other way. " Becoming dignity," made "to order," by men who can be supposed to need such instructions is apt to he a very ridiculous article. Such swelling should be left to Southern Governors and Members of Congress

On the whole, we like the ground here taken provided it be taken entire, and there be corresponding practice. Call slavery a "political Institution," with which the church has nothing

one part of its members by another; nor, indeed, for the neglect of duty towards any man, woman or child, by any of its members. Christians must love their neighbors as themselves, and do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, "political Institutions" notwithstanding. We spoke of this subject last week, and will not enlarge at present.

TEMPERANCE AT A STAND!

We have been told, ever so often, that "the Temperance cause is at a stand." It may be well to throw together a few scraps from the papers, showing what " stand" it is at, just

now.

Franklin Co.—The County Commissioners in Franklin have adopted the following regulations, in relation to application for licences.

1. That no approbation for no original license, or for a renewal of a former license, to an lumbolder or Retailer, granted by the Selectmen of any town, will be considered valid, unless the same shall have been taken into consideration and grant to the services of the bond. ideration and granted at a meeting of the board of selectmen of such town, provided knowledge of such fact is made known to the Commission 2. That the same person shall not be license

both as an Innholder and Retailer, unless such person has distinct and separate places of busi-ness for each of those employments.

3. That no person shall be licensed as a Re-tailer, unless he also keeps other goods, wares and merchandize for the purpose of vending the same.

4. That no ficense to retail be granted to any

5. That it be required that the place of busi-5. I had it be required that the piace of business, where the applicant for a license either as an Innholder or Retailer proposes to exercise his calling, be clearly and explicitly designated in his certificate of approbation from the Selectmen, so as plainly to appear from the description what house, store or shop is intended; pursuant to the requisition of the statute.

Temperance Banner.

A Good Beginning .- The County Comm sonners, for the County of Franklin, at a special session in Greenfield last week, for the purpose of granting licenses, made the following rule order, to wit, "That they would not grant a license to more than one Relailer of spirituous liquors in the same Town, and that when more one applied, the selection would be made (if either was licensed) as the facts and cir-cumstances in the case should, in their opinion, give the preference to one or the other

Also, that not more than one Tavern keeper would be licensed in small Towns, where there was but little public travel .- Greenfield Gaz.

HAMPSHIRE Co .- The friends of temperance Hamsshire Co.—The friends of temperance will rejoice to learn that the County Commissioners for Hampshire have refused to license any retailer of ardent spirits in this county. Only four or five were approbated by Selectmen, and they were from the smaller towns, excepting Williamsburgh. Those who were approbated did not press the request to be licensed before the Commissioners, after hearing the objections from one and another of those engaged in the temperance cause. Little oppoposition was made this year before the County to the licensing of taverners, though several position was made this year before the County to the licensing of taverners, though several were obliged to appeal from the refusal of their Selectmen. The Franklin Mercury stated last week that the Commissioners of that county adopted a rule not to license more than one retailer in a town. Hampshire is far ahead o There is no necessity for licensing retailers at all under the decision of the C. C. Pleas, where it has been ruled that selling for medicinal purposes is not a violation of law, if the seller can prove that it was so used. Probably the same facturing purposes. The burden of proof how ever would be on the vender.—Hamp. Gaz.

WARE .- In the town of Ware, it was voted unanimonsly at a recent town meeting, to in-struct their Selectmen not to approbate persons for licenses to sell ardent spirits as a drink. Many other towns have taken the same course. Surely though the Temperance excitement may not be quite so great now as it has been, yet the Temperance Reformation is still advancing with a sure and steady pace—dispen-sing abroad its benign influences through every portion of the community.—Springfield Gaz.

DANVERS .- At the annual town meeting a petition, signed by EIGHT HUNDRED LADIES of that town, was read, and the following order there-

on passed:
Whereas a memorial has been presented to Whereas a memorial has been presented to this meeting in relation to the sale and uses of ardent spirits, signed by a large number of the ladies of this town, among whom are our moth-ers, wives, sisters and daughters, the object and sentiments of which we highly approve—and feeling encouraged by their zeal, and gratified with their efforts to overcome an evil from which the community suffers more than from all which the community suffers more than from all other evils combined; and to show that we are willing to act as well as speak, and to adopt all reasonable means to attain the end so ardently lesired in said memorial-

o endeavor to diminish the use of ardent spirits within the town as far as in their power; and to cause all persons who shall sell the same in violation of the law, to be prosecuted therefor. These are just a "taste of the times;" just a

few specimens of the things that are done at the stand," to which Temperance has come. We could give very many more, if we had room for them. In this city, Rev. Mr. Hunt has been persuading many to quit their familiarity with "evil spirits." The city government, too, as our readers have seen, has come to a stand," which troubles grog-sellers sadly. We must give one specimen more, which is, the

IRISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- We copy the proceedings from the Boston Pilot. Though last in our catalogue, it is not least in value. We like it much.

A meeting of Irishmen, holden at Elocution Hall, Franklin Avenue, on the 7th inst, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, was called to order by Mr. Campbell. Dr. John H. O'Briten was chosen Chairman, and James D. Fitzgerald, Secretary, William P. McKay offered the following resolutions, which were considered separately, and unanimously adopted: adopted:
Whereas Statistical evidence, in connection with

Whereas Statistical evidence, in connection with our own every-day observation, having convinced us, that the use of ardeat spirit is a principal agent in the production of much of the misery to which our countrymen, in common with mankind, are incident, and conscious that the virtuous and industrious habits of our ceuntrymen are such, that if combined with temperance and the disuse of all intexicating liquors, could not fail to make them, in the estimation of this community, of whole United America, and of the world, as respectable and respected, as they are useful, disinterested, and gallant:

al, disinterested, and gallant:

1. Therefore, Resolved, That the use of ardent pirit is deleterious, alike to their moral and intellec-tual good, causing want, wretchedness, discord, and final pecuniary ruin and diagrace, to usurp the habi-tations of peace, pleaty, harmony and happiness.

2. Resolved, That wherever an Irishman is seen

2. Resolved, That wherever an Irishman a circand known to walk through life in the path of circand known to walk through life in the circand known beloved and esteemed, and that it wants but a vigilant respect to the above rule, to make us us

Irishmen owe to themselves and to their families, to the country of their birth, and this the country of their adoption, to discountenance the use of ardent spirits, as a common beverage, at all times, and in all places, and by all honorable means.

4. Resolved, That we appreciate the truth of that maxim which says, "if men would be respected, they must first lears to respect themselves," and they must first lears to respect themselves," and they must first lears to respect themselves," and they must first lears to respect themselves, and they must be for the foregoing resolutions out the world, and that we will use our best efforts, by arguments of truth, of reason, and of love, to seem for them a strict practical adherence.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to form a Society, which shall be known by the name of The Iris Temperance Society of Boston, and that it will be a leading trait in the character and conduct of a

leading trait in the character and cond nembers, not to recognize each other as Protest r Catholie, as Whig or as Democrat, but as ten Catholie, as Wing or as Democrat, out as temper. to men, and temperance men only.

Mesors. Ritchie, McKay, Smith, Campbell, and

Constitution.
Voted, That Messrs. O'Brien, Clinton and Ritche,

Noted, That the editors of the different papers in quested to publish the proceedings of this meeting Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to Saturda

vening, April 9th.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Chairman JAMES D. FITZGERALD, Secret

By this time, we suspect, the reader thinks s we do, that the Temperance cause has "come to" a very good "stand" "for businesss; and is quite as likely to "do well," as it eve

One more item. It is from the Travelle The manager of the " leetle Warren " rdered to appear before the Mayor and men yesterday, to show cause why his is should not be revoked. At his request, h the hearing was deferred one week. In he proved that he has transgressed the ch ondition of the reduced price of license lowing ardent spirits to be sold in his through the season, we do not see h uthorities can again extend to him the privile f conducting a theatre here.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ne History of the Church of Christ. By the Rev. Joseph Milner, A. M. With Additions Corrections, by the late Rev. Isaac Milner, F. R. S. Dean of Cartisle, and Presiden Queen's College, Cambridge. From the la don edition. Philadelphia, Tower & Hogar don edition. Philadelphia, Tower & Hogan 183 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 624; Vol. II. pp. 644. The Milners are decidedly pious and evangele

riters; and for that reason, we believe, it has be fashionable to give them less credit for learning, they deserve. Their History contains much valuable matter, not so easily accessible elsewhere, and we out which no Christian library is complete. On the subject of Episcopacy, however, the reader shop remember that Milner's judgment is not to be true Some passages from the primitive fathers, which admits without hesitation, as genuine, are gener rejected by scholars as spurious. - We like the fi this edition. It is decidedly more convenies reference, than in a greater number of volumes. type is of a reasonable size, and the impressor distinct as in any former edition that we have seen

The Way to do Good: or, The Christian Chars Mature. The Sequel to the Young Christian Corner Stone. By Jacob Abbott. Boston, V Pierce. 1836. pp. 345, 12mo.

The author says, in his preface;-"The You Christian was intended to introduce the reader to first steps of the Christian life; the Corner Stor explain some of the simpler elements of revealed gion; and now this work is intended to close series, by giving the reader some general director in respect to the great work which God his gre him here to do."—From a correct inspection, we think this work will not be found inferior, either interest or value, to either of its predecessor

Christian Memoirs: or The Nature of Con-Sin and Regeneration, illustrated in Narrati the Conversion of EminentChristians. Comp Henian Humphrey, D. D. President of A. College. Boston. Wm. Pierce. 1836. pp

A most happy thought. The Christian con very much needs to be called to such reading as

Rosamond: or, a Narrative of the Captivity osamond: or, a Narrative of the Captivity and Sil-ferings of an American Female under the Paja Priests in the Island of Cuba, with a full Discission of their Manners and Customs; written by head Embellished with numerous copperplate eggraves With an Introduction and Notes, by Sanath Smith, late a priest in the church of Rome. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. 1836. pp. 292, 12mo We have read several chapters of this work, a

ablished by Mr. Smith, in his "Downfall of Baby loa." They disclose scenes of horrible depravity such as are well known to be common among the Roman Catholic Priests of Spanish America. The character is so well known, that so one, so far as at have learned, has thought it worth defending by deny ing the statements of this book.

AWFUL DISCLOSURES, by Maria Monk. The desired in said memorial—
Voted, That James Brown, Eben. S. Upton,
Kendall Osborn, Moses Black, Samuel P. Fowler, Abner Sanger, and Jesse Putnam be a committee in behalf of the town, with instructions

work is gaining credit, as a true story. The evidence of its falsehood. We are not ready to decide the question. We only state the fact, that are work is gaining credit, as a true story. The evidence

> Christian Radicalism. By William Withington. ton, Perkins & Marvin. 1836. pp. 152, 18ma This work " will not please any party:" 1 having been written for the purpose of pleasing at or of helping any party to "go shead." But there are many thinking men; who will be pleased at parts of it, at least; and who may perhaps received profit, in the end, from some parts which do no please them at the first reading. It is the work of original mind, and contains some thoughts, which are not so common as they ought to be.

> The Peep of Day: or, a Series of the Earliest Religious Instruction, the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. Revised and corrected. Boston, Wn. Pierce. 1836. pp. 182. 18mo.

The Farm House. Boston, Wm. Pierce, 1836. 19

These are the first and second of a series of chi dren's books, adapted to various ages under the years, published by Wm. Pierce, and entitled, "Chidren's Library." Several volumes are prepared, and will be forth coming soon. They are very neat boo ernamented with cuts, and containing, we presunt good matter for children to read.

The Life of Elisha. By the Author of the Life of Elijah. pp. 193. 18mo. The Anchor: with Sketches of the Lives of Jeremi

Evarts, James Montgomery, and Gregory T. B. dell. pp. 72. 18me. This and the preceding were "written for he

Am. S. S. Union, and revised by the Committee of Publication." They are published by the Cast and are for sale at its Depository, 22, Court Sine Posthamous Records of a London Clergyman

the "Oriental Annual." New York, Lord & Co. Boston, Crocker & Brewser. pp. 340, 18 mo.

The preface says:-" The Author's object set to have been, to evolve the great Christian moral

enforce some of the sublime truths of Christshowing, in the way of practical illustration of this church, that he does not hold slaves for character that may be laid before them, how "political Institution," with which it has noth-;

3. Resolved, That it is a high moral daty, which sues of moral good and of moral evil. Punish

in this world, in some shape

tal, is the never-failing con ward is that of innocence. If this only means that, in are free from sin, none are

doubtless true; but if it mes book of Job; Psalm 73; 1 the stories may have a very standing this passage in th make men wretche forcibly illustrate this tender A BRIDAL GIFT. By the Gift to a Friend." From tion. N. York, Van Norst

"This work is intended ent," says the preface-and such as that intention der little present to those who he the state of "holy matrin made up of short passages in priate to the occasion, none noticed, are objectionable, ar very fine. We have receive lishers, through James Loris

By the way, literary men neither Episcopalians nor Ros abstain, when writing of m about " altars," and " rings, and all such matters. There up all the poetry of marriag all the literature that relates purposes. John Oldbug, or give no some plain, Purimni much that is poetry, and more poetry, in the souls of those parphernalia will not be need well. Why should not White

THE KNICKERBOCKER fo ns from " Jordan's Periodical ton Street." It is decidedly have seen. We think the wo we give our vote decidedly in

MEMOIR OF MRS. WINSLOS I have recently been reading Winstow, and think I ought for Winslow, and think I ought for to give a description of it, in a with much propriety be entitled SIONARY'S COMPANION, div

parts:

1. Memoir of Mrs. Winst intelligent, affectionate, devote eient and useful of wives, of me aries. Her whole character, a youth; in her early piety; her at to the missionary cause, while d all around her; her separation fives her cheerful submission and

all around her; her separation frigging to the spirit; her cheerful submission and dence in God in trials; patient as as head of a family, and condusting the spirit; and renewed de God a few hours before she and laid in one grave—are such as every mother should read, and with benefit. The other part of II. The Missionary work at the condition and habits of the trials and encouragements of a obstacles to be encountered; he and methods of usefulness. If agination, clothed the missionary it is here chastened. If it is the and luxury, Mrs. W.'s description of the trials and encouragements of a battery of the second of the missionary doubts to thanksgiving. If any questions of the missionari doubts to thanksgiving. If any questions of the missionari doubts to thanksgiving. If any questions and means of education as doubts to thanksgiving. If any ques they will here see them most intin most blessed results. If any on heather shores, to bring multi-cide for God, they will here see hos and blind the heather heart is; a thing limits the power of God, so not at all with the ordinary dispens The style of Mrs. W., in her le

is one of great ease and simplicit considering the two objects con with much judgment and ability. This notice was first published

server. It was sent us some mont out the author's name as a vouche From a personal examination of satisfied that it deserves the ce given, and therefore insert the ar

PREMIUM TRA he Committee appointed to a mium Tract of Definitions of t rentexpressions on Religious Subje-since their last notice upon the sub-ceived six additional MSS. mak that no one of them appears to the in accordance with the views and divided who recorded.

can judge from his pathlished expla
They therefore recommend, th
select some one to write the Tract,
him as to its nature and method, submit the production, in manuscitee. In behalf of the Committee The MSS, already received are as of their respective authors, at the 5 Cornhill, Boston.

Boston,

DR. WEBSTER'S BIBLE .- As entertained apprehensions that Dr. dations of the language of the come Scriptures, may prove injurious; w that in the opinions of highly respoi friends of religion, these apprehens founded. The President and Profe lege, in a certificate, unanimously st ster's edition of the Bible, in which the translation is purified from obso cal and exceptionable words and p ed and used by many clergymen men, very competent to judge of it

BAPTIST BIBLE .-- The N. Y. says:-" We have seen some r and have heard some in privat rather encouraging a new versi by our denomination." " Post re period, such a work may ! if it should ever take place, the is not the time that any benefit by it. We must have more lig possess, to convince us that suc

OPINION OF THE REV. THE TEMPERANCE.—The celebrate Commentary on the Bible was sister, when she had received priage, and with other excellent her the following. It may be it ton edition of his life, by his Scott.

"Let sobriety be a sine qua no deficiencies may be supplied: excellencies may not only be

elves and to their families, to birth, and this the country of untenance the use of ardent yerage, at all times, and in all able means.

perage, at all times, and in all able means.

able means.

we appreciate the truth of that if men would be respected, respect themselves, and that if the foregoing resolutions, of interests of Irishmen throughwe will use our best efforts, by reason, and of love, to sexue scal adherence. It is expedient to form a Society of Boston, and that it will be character and conduct of its see oach other as Protestant, as Democrat, but as temperace men only.

Kay, Smith, Campbell, and oppointed a Committee to draft

D'Brien, Clinton and Ritchia, to nominate Officers.

ors of the different papers be proceedings of this meeting, eting be adjourned to Satarday

H. O'BRIEN, Chairman.

suspect, the reader thinks, perance cause has "come and " " for businesss," "do well," as it ever

is from the Traveller. is from the Traveller.

"leetle Warren" was
ore the Mayor and Aldersw cause why his license.

At his request, hower,
teleferred one week. If it
has transgressed the chief
ted price of license, by alto be sold in his house
ye do not see how the city
axtend to him the privilege
to here.

LICATIONS.

arch of Christ. By the late A. M. With Additions and sate Rev. Isane Milner, DD. Cartisle, and President of sridge. From the last Lon-phia, Tower & Hogan. 5. 624; Vol. II. pp. 644. ledly pious and evangelical less credit for learning, than story contains much valuable sible elsewhere, and withlibrary is complete. On the wever, the reader should gment is not to be trusted. as genuine, are generally rious.—We like the form dedly more convenient for

se, and the impression as r, The Christian Character to the Young Christian and 20b Abbott. Boston, Wm. , 12mo. his preface;-" The Young

introduce the reader to the h life; the Corner Stone, to ork is intended to close the der some general direction work which God has give be found inferior, either in or of its predecessors.

he Nature of Conviction of illustrated in Narratives entChristians. Compiled by D. President of Ambers

The Christian community alled to such reading as this ive of the Captivity and Saf-Femele under the Popula Cuba, with a full Disclosure Customs; written by herself serous copperplate engraving, and Notes, by Samuel B. the church of Rome. New & Co. Boston, Crecker & 292, 12mo. The Christian communit

chapters of this work, as in his " Downfall of Babyto be common among the Spanish America. that no one, so far as we it worth defending by desy-

es, by Maria Monk. This true story. The evidence nclusive. So also does the . We are not ready to de-

By William Withington. Bes n. 1836. pp. 152, 18mo. be purpose of pleasing say, to "go ahead." But there who will be pleased with ne thoughts, which are ght to be. Series of the Earliest Reli-

n, Wm. Pierce, 1836. pp

second of a series of chiltrious nges under twelve e, and entitled, "Chilvolumes are prepared, and They are very nest books,

containing, we press the Author of the Life of

ery, and Gregory T. Be-

sed by the Committee are published by the Union, ery, 22, Court Street. London Clergyman. Edit-Caunter, B. D. Auther of New York, Leavill, tocker & Brewster. 1836.

to Author's object seem ral evil. Penishs

book of Joy, the stories may have a very good influence, notwith-standing this passage in the preface. Sin tends to make men wretched, even in this life; and they may

forcibly illustrate this tendency.

A BRIDAL GIFT. By the Editor of "A parting Gift to a Friend." From the fourth London Edition. N. York, Van Norstrand and Dwight, 1836.

This work is intended as an elegant little present," says the preface—and the mechanical execution is such as that intention demands—"as an elegant little present to those who have recently entered on the state of "holy matrimony." Its contents are made up of short passages in prose and verse, appronoticed, are objectionable, and many of which are very fine. We have received a copy from the publishers, through James Loring, of this city, who doubtless has the work for sale.

By the way, literary men and women, who are

neither Episcopalians nor Roman Catholics, ought to abstain, when writing of marriage, from the cant about "altars," and "rings," and "sacred fanes," and all such matters. There is no propriety in giving up all the poetry of marriage into the hands of people who use such things;—thus enabling them to use I the literature that relates to marriage for sectarian purposes. John Oldbug, or somebody else, must give us some plain, Puritanical marriages, with so much that is poetry, and more and better than mere poetry, in the souls of those concerned, that such parphernalia will not be needed, to make them read well. Why should not Whittier do it?

THE KNICKERBOCKER for April has been sent us from " Jordan's Periodical Rooms, 121 Washington Street." It is decidedly the best number we have seen. We think the work will improve; and notwithstanding a few things against which we object, we give our vote decidedly in favor of its existence.

MEMOIR OF MRS. WINSLOW.—Messrs. Editors,—
I have recently been reading the Memoir of Mrs.
Winslow, and think I ought for the benefit of others, to give a description of it, in a few words. It might with much propriety be entitled, The Young Missionary's Companion, dividing itself into two parts:

parts:
1. Memoir of Mrs. Winslow, one of the most 1. Memoir of Mrs. Winslow, one of the most intelligent, affectionate, devoted, well balanced, efficient and useful of wives, of mothers and of missionaries. Her whole character, as exemplified in her youth; in her early piety; her steadfast consecration to the missionary cause, while discouraged by almost all around her; her separation from home and country; her cheerful submission and unwavering confidence in God in trials; patient and unwavering labors dence in God in trials; patient and unwearied labors as head of a family, and conductor of the native female school; her prayerfulness; joy in the outpouring of the Spirit; and renewed dedication of herself to God a few hours before she and a sweet babe were laid in one grave—are such as every daughter and every mother should read, and cannot fail to read with benefit. The other part of the, title might be, II. The Missionary work as it is.—The departure; the voyage; the climate, natural scenery, character, condition and habits of the natives; the toils, trials and encouragements of a missionary life; the

ture; the voyage; the climate, natural scenery, character, condition and habits of the natives; the toils, trials and encouragements of a missionary life; the obstacles to be encountered; hopes to be entertained, and methods of usefulness. If any have, in their imagination, clothed the missionary work with romance, it is here chastened. If it is thought a life of ease and luxury, Mrs. W.'s description to her mother of her rooms, every article of furniture and living, and the regular toils of each day, will correct the error. If any doubt whether untrasture has living, and the regular toils of each day, will correct the error. If any doubt whether untrasture has a living, and the regular toils of each day, will correct the error. If any doubt whether untrasture has a living, and history of precious revivals, of two or three hundred natives hopefully born again and added to the church, including, we believe every individual who had completed a regular course in her school, with her descriptions of the wrestling prayer, unshaken faith, and abundant labors of the missionaries, will turn those doubts to thanksgiving. If any question the propriety of schools and means of education among the heathen, they will here see them most intimately connected with the most blessed results. If any expect, in arriving on heathen shores, to bring multitudes at once to decide for God, they will here see how hard and obstinate and blind the heathen heart is, and that while nothing limits the power of God, such a result accordance at all with the ordinary dispensations of his grace. The style of Mrs. W., in her letters, journals, &c. is one of great ease and simplicity; and the book, considering the two objects combined, is prepared with much judgment and shilly. CLERICUS.

This notice was first published in the N. Y. Observer. It was sent us some months since, but without the suit he auther.

of their respective authors, at the Tract Depository & Cornhill, Boston. Boston, April 13, 1836.

DR. WEBSTER'S BIBLE. - As many persons have entertained apprehensions that Dr. Webster's emendations of the language of the common version of the Scriptures, may prove injurious; we are able to say, that in the opinions of highly respectable scholars and friends of religion, these apprehensions are not well founded. The President and Professors of Yale College, in a certificate, unanimously state that Dr. Webeter's edition of the Bible, in which the language of the translation is purified from obsolete, ungraeal and exceptionable words and phrases, is approxed and used by many clergymen and other gentle

BAPTIST BIBLE .-- The N. Y. Baptist Register says:-" We have seen some remarks in print, and have heard some in private conversation, rather encouraging a new version of the Bible by our denomination." " Possibly, at some future period, such a work may be executed; but if it should ever take place, the present period is not the time that any benefit could be gained by it. We must have more light than we now possess, to convince us that such would be the

men, very competent to judge of its merits.

TEMPERANCE.—The celebrated author of the Commentary on the Bible was consulted by his sister, when she had received proposals of marriage, and with other excellent advice, he gave her the following. It may be found in the Boston edition of his life, by his son Rev. John Scott.

dered prejudicial. Prefer sobriety to almost tal, is the never-failing consequence of guilt, as reperson who takes only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating drink, car sever needs to take only a little of intoxicating on the table. Mr. Eving of Ohio presented sandry memorials of a similar tenor; all which had a similar tenor; all

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN NEW YORK CITY. It is said, in the papers and otherwise, that a Theological Seminary is about to be established in New York City, to run down that at Princeton; that it is done by the New Haven party in Theology; that Rev. Dr. Edwards is appointed President; that a number of the Trustees have elected themselves as lecturers, &c. It is true, that a theological seminary in that city is in contemplation, and that some steps have been taken towards its establishment. Some of the stories are glaringly absurd. Some of the men engaged in this undertaking,—we know not but all of them—are men of discretion and of a good spirit. They will doubtless make known their intentions in due season.

An act of incorporation has been requested of the legislature. Some 60,000 dollars or more has been raised for its support.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE, from the Note Book of correspondent of the Recorder. See last page. The series will be continued, and we think will be found interesting.

Foreign.

Latest dates. London, March 2; Paris, March 3.
POLAND.—The free city of Cracow, in Poland, had been taken possession of by a military force of 800 men, under the Austrian Gen. Raufman, in the name of the three neighboring powers. These troops entered the city at the request of the authorities, for the maintenance of the public transpullity. The commanding general issued a proclamation, in which he says.—

manning general issued a proclamation, in which he says...

"That the protecting powers have taken into consideration the disorders, acts of violence, and crimes, which have disturbed the repose of the city, that all these excesses are the acts of Polish refugees, revolutions are supported by the constraints of the city. these excesses are the acts of Polish refugees, revolutionary emissaries, and men without any visible
means of living, who have assembled at Cracow and
in its vicinity; and that he intends to put an end to
this licentious state of affairs, which threatens the repose of the neighboring provinces. He then says that
the city will consequently be occupied, but no longer
than it will require to purge it of these dangerous
men, who have quartered themselves there."

Private letters from Cracow, mention that the persons designated by the envoys of the three courts
have been made prisoners, and that M. Metternich intends to send them to the United States, as was formerly done with political criminals.

merly done with political criminals. ENGLAND. London, March 1st .- We refer our ENGLAND. London, March 1st.—We refer our readers to a most important and interesting correspondence connected with the dissolution of Orange Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. His Royal Highness, the Dake of Cumberland, and the distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, whose names appear at the foot of the address, have made a glorious sacrifice, but a painful one—the last sacrifice which a generous mind can offer to the strong sense of duty—the sacrifice of not merely opinions long cherished, and of what they believed to be the shield of their country, and of their religion, and the safeguard of the lives of their brother Protestants in Ireland—they have sacrificed the office of being themselves the protectors of all that is dear to men and patriots, and they have broken a connection so honorable, so vir-

have sacrificed the effice of being themselves the prosence of all that is dear to men and patriots, and they have broken a connection so honorable, so virtuous, and with such men, that the rapture mest inflict a pain proportioned to their own high and honorable feelings. The language in which their purpose is declared, is ever war warshy of the offering; and we doubt not, will communicate to the King, and to the law by which it is dictated.

The Arny estimates have been published this morning, but they differ little from those of last year. It was stated some time ago, that the army was to be reduced 10,000 men, which now turns out to have been "too good to be true." By the estimates for 1836—7, there appears to be, of all ranks, 101,039; being 48 men more than last year. Of this number, 19,720 are for India; leaving \$1,319 for the United Kingdom and the Colonies for effective service.

SPAIN.—The refugee Prince of Capua, brother of the King of Naples, and the beautiful Miss Penelope Smith, who were reported to have set out for this country, had appeared unexpectedly at Madrid. The Prince maintained a strict incognitio until his arrival, when he presented himself to the Queen Regent this sister.

said that from La Bahic, whence he has just arrived, the country from La Bahic to Bexar is alive with Mexicans; that Fannin is probably surrounded, having attempted to march to the relief of Bexar, and was beat back. Our condition is very bad. To-day we finish the Constitution, harry through the rest of the business, and prepare for desperate efforts.

James Collingworth, Col. Carson, of North Carolina, and D. Burnet, are in nomination for President, (provisional.) Rusk, Baily, Hardiman, Potter, and one of the first named, will form the cabinet. Next Cangress will regulate land business."

All authentic accounts are very unfavorable to the insurgents.

Domestic.

CONGRESS. Monday, April 11. SENATE .- Mr. Calhoun's

Incendiary Publication bill.

House.—Mr. Slade of Vermont rose and stated that he was absent when the State of Vermont was that he was absent when the State of Vermont was called for petitions, and asked leave to present a petition. No objection being made, Mr. Slade presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkanasa into the Union, with a constitution permitting the existence of slavery, and prohibiting the abolition of slavery. Mr. Slade moved that the memorial be read and printed. The reception of the memorial was objectd. The reception of the memorial was object-The Chair decided that it had been received. ed to.

ed to. The Chair decided that it had been received. Several points of order were stated, and not settled when the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 12. Senate.—Mr. Clay rose to present the memorial, which he said was numerously signed by sundry citizens of Philadelphia, some of whom he knew-to he highly respectable, remonstrating against the bill to admit Arkansas into the Union with the constitution adopted by her, recognizing slavery. He had some doubts whether, as the bill was passed, he should have presented it, and could have wished that as his sentiments differed from theirs.—believing as he did, that the inhabitants of a Deision of the Rev. Thomas Scott, on Temperature of the Constitution, as they themselves thought propertiage, and with other excellent advice, he gave her the following. It may be found in the Boston edition of his life, by his son Rev. John Scott.

The solvered proposals of marriage, and with other excellent advice, he gave her the following. It may be found in the Boston edition of his life, by his son Rev. John Scott.

The centre of the army marched from Fort Drane in two columns, with the provisions, &c. between them, and a right to make such provisions in their two columns, with the provisions, &c. between the marriage, and with other excellent advice, he gave had chosen another organ to present them. The deficiencies may be found in the Boston edition of his life, by his son Rev. John Scott.

The memorial was read accordingly. In reply that they had a right to ensemble the same time that the army left Fort Drane.

The centre of the army marched from Fort Drane in two columns, with the provisions, &c. between the right column ander the command of Gen. Smith, of Louisiana, and the left, commanded by Col. Bankhead. Every precaution was taken to guard gainst surprise. Gen. Essuis 's column marched from Yolusia, and Col. Lindsay's from Tampa, about the same time that the army left Fort Drane.

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, April 13, Senate—Bills passed to be enacted, to establish Probate Courts in Fitchburg, in addition to an act to incorporate the New Haven and Northampton Company.

The bill authorizing Banks to borrow money, and cissue post netes, passed to be engrossed in concurrence, as amended.

Thursday, April 14. Senate.—A message was received from the Governor, informing the two houses that the provisions of the act of 4th inst. authorizing a subscription for ten thousand shares in the capital stock of the Western Rail Road Corporation, have been duly accepted, the subscription having been made by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and that in order to complete the organization of the corporation as authorized by this act, the election of three Directors on the part of the Commonwealth by joint ballot of the two houses, is required. Said message was read and laid on the table.

House.—A Report on the naturalization laws that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon was accepted.

Bills to establish the Eastern Rail Road Company; in addition to an act to incorporate the Boston and Milbury Water Power and Manufacturing Company; to prevent fraud in the pressing of hay; requiring returns from Registers of Deeds; to incorporate the Lowell Dispensory, severally passed to be enacted.

Friday, April 15.—In Convention of the two branches, Messrs. Isaac C. Bates, William Jackson, and Robert Rantoul, Jr. were chosen directors on the part of the Commonwealth, in the Western Rail Road corporation.

Saturday, April 16. Senate—Mr. Gray, from the special joint Committee, on an order of the 8th inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle inst. relating t

Saturday, April 16. SENATE—Mr. Gray, from the special joint Committee, on an order of the 8th inst. relating to the purchase of the Bunker Hill Battle Ground, submitted a detailed report thereon, accompanied with a resolve for the purchase of a tract of ground on Breed's Hill—and on motion of Mr. Gray, said resolve was referred to the next General Court, and with the report ordered to be published in the papers which publish the laws of this Commonwealth. The bill for repealing the charter of the People's

The bill for repealing the charter of the People's Bank, passed to a second reading, 21 to 10. The bill to repeal the charter of the State Bank passed to a third reading, 19 to 12.

House.—The bill, to vacate the charter of the State Bank was read a third time, amended, and passed to be engrossed, 200 to 124.

A Bill, to repeal an act to establish the People's Bank was read a third time, amended, and passed to be engrossed. Sent up for concurrence.

Bills passed to be Enacted:—to incorporate the Boston Hydraulic Company; to establish the Section Hydraulic Company; to establish the Section Hydraulic Company; to establish the People's Bank; and to repeal an act to establish the People's Bank; and to repeal the charter of the State Bank.

The Secretary serves in with a measure from the

ank.
The Secretary came in with a message from the The Secretary came in with a message from the Governor, and read a voluminous report of the acts passed the present session, and informed the Speaker that he was also directed to state that in accordance with the wishes of the two branches, and with the consent of the Council, he was directed to say that the General Court was prorogued until the first Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of January next.

one of great ease and simplicity; and the book, considering the two objects combined, is prepared with much judgment and sbility.

CLERICU.

This notice was first published in the N. Y. Observer. It was sent us some months since, but with eat the author's name as a voucher for its correctness. From a personal examination of the work, we are satisfied that it deserves the commendations here given, and therefore insert the article, with our endorsement.

The Committee appointed to examine MSS, for a Pramium Tract of Definitions of the Terms and Carpenting Tract of Definit

consequences of this engagement, we are unable to learn.

The Steamer Santee reached this place last night. It left Volusia Sunday morning. Nothing had been heard from Gen. Eustis, since the day after he left Volusia.

The three divisions of the arms much have met are

The three divisions of the army must have met ere this. The consequences we are anxious to learn. Some invalids, who arrived a few days since from Volusia, report that of seven hundred men belonging to Col. Brisbane's Regiment, three hundred were unable to proceed on the march, through sickness, occasioned by the hardships to which the mea were unaccustomed, and prevalence of the mensics among them. Poor fellows, they doubless find that fighting the Indians is not "what it was cracked to be."

Brigadier General Pope has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States by Major Gen. Macomb, there being no need of so large a force from Georgia as a Brigade.

We learn, moreover, that Col. Crane is instructed to discharge likewise the battalion of mounted infantry under Major Ross, which reached Newmanville on Tuesday evening, and is daily expected at Picolata, from the same State, as soon as it shall arrive; its services, in the estimation of the commanding officers in Florida, not being required.

By the arrival of the Dolphin, from St. Augustine, we learn that General Macomb left Tampa Bay yesterday.

Picolatta, April 6.—"I did intend to write you The three divisions of the army must have met ere

terday.

PICOLATA, April 6.— "I did intend to write you at some length by the Florida, but she comes, and is off, giving me no time to write. We have no news whatever from the army since it left Fort Drane, and are therefore apprehensive that our troops have gone to Tampa without finding the enemy. One thing is certain, the passage of the Withiscochee has not been dispated, nor has any battle been fought in that vicinity, or we should have been apprized of it. vicinity, or we should have been apprized of

vicinity, or we should have been apprized of it.

The centre of the army marched from Fort Drano in two columns, with the provisions, &c. between them—the right column under the command of Gen. Smith, of Louisiana, and the left, commanded by Col. Bankhead. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise. Gen. Eustis's column marched from Volusia, and Col. Lindeay's from Tampa, about the same time that the army left Fort Drane.

Florida is the worst country in the world to make war in. No supplies—no means of transportation.

the principles on which it was adopted, he should ever raise his feeble voice. The memorial was laid on the table. Mr. Ewing of Ohio presented sandry memorials of a similar tenor; all which had a similar disposition given to them.

The bill to prohibit the transmissions of incendiary publications by mail, was taken up and debated by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Davis.

Wednesday, April 13. SENATE:—Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, the amount of money in the Treasury on the lat of the month, where deposited, the amount of the liabilities of the several deposite banks, with their means; and also the receipts of the Treasury, under the several heads, for the quarter ending March 11. The bill to prohibit the circulation by mail of such publications as shall be prohibited by State Legislatures, was further discussed. Mr Niles offered a namendment, which was ordered to be printed. The bill was laid on the table until Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise again attempted to obtain a suspension of the rules, in favor of the consideration of his resolution, which was negetived, yeas 75, nays 91. Mr. Dromgoole offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House full information of the manner of selecting the deposite Banks, of the nature of the contracts with them, of the agents employed, and the compensation received by them, &c. He moved a suspension of the rules for the reception of the resolution, which was negetived, yeas 75, nays 91. Mr. Dromgoole offered a resolution, which was preed to, yeas 158, nays 19. The Chair then deposite Banks, of the nature of the contracts with the number of the contracts with the full of the nature of the contracts with the full of the nature of the contract with the deposite Banks, of the nature of the contract with the deposite Banks, of the nature of the contract with the deposite Banks, of the nature of the contract with the deposite Banks, of th

More Indian Troubles .- It is stated that the

Creeks in Alabama are in arms, and that the Govern-or of Alabama has asked the President to call out the

The New Orleans Bee says: ABOLITION The New Orleans Bee says: Anolition Cur-RENCY.—We have seen a ten dollar note of the U.S. Bank, endorsed by the abolitionists of the north, with printed denunciations of slavery.

Abominable! We invite all southrons to gather

up all such "incendiary" bills and send them to us.

up all such "incendiary" bills and send them to us.

We will take care of them.

Important Laucauit.—The case of Thompson vs. the Union Bank, was recently tried at New York. It was brought to recover five hundred dollars on one of the Bank's own notes, the specie for which was refused on presentation to the bank, under the pretence that their porter was temporarily absent, but with a promise that it would be paid in the course of the day. Mr. Thompson immediately brought this action, and the verdict was in his favor.

Dr. Jonas Preston of Philadelphia, lately decreased, after disposing by will, of portions of his estate to members of his family, and giving considerable sums to many existing institutions for public good, provides that the remainder of his estate, thought to be about two hundred thousand dollars, shall go for the endowment of a Lying-in Hospital, for married women, an institution hitherto unprovided for in that city.

The New York Canal Commissioners have given notion that all the Canals in that State will be opened on the 25th inst. This is serlier than the Fig. Canal

tion that all the Canals in that State will be open the 25th inst. This is earlier than the Eric was entirely open in the years 1829 and 1833. The banking house of the United States Bank was sold at Philadelphis, on Tuesday evening, to Thomas Cope Esq. for three hundred and eighty thousand dol-lars.

lars.

Northampton Town School for Girls.—This town voted by a large majority on Monday to establish a free High School for girls, and appropriated \$3,500 for land and building. Amount raised this year for schools \$3,500. First Church in Lynn.-The Rev. PARSON

CORE, late of Portsmouth, N. H. has accepted the call of the Frst Church in Lynn, to become their Pastor. The installation is lo take place on Wednesday afternoon, May 4th.

We understand that the Society are making arrangements for the erection of a new meeting-house. That days may be a purchased an eligible site, and contemporaries affects to the contemporaries

[Landmark.]
The second Dutch Church in Albany have invited the Rev. Professor Yates of Union College, to become heir pastor.

the Rev. Professor Yates of Union College, to become their pastor.

The Rev. S. R. Hall, of the Teachers' Seminary at Andover, Ms. has been appointed Principal of the Teachers' Seminary and Theological Institute at Plymouth, N. H. with the confident expectation that he will accept the appointment.—V. H. Observer. I.— A new Post Office is established in Newton, Mass. called "West Newton." Rev. Lyman Gilbert requests that all communications to him may be directed to that office.

NOTICES.

NOTICES,

ANNIFERSARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION

The iwentieth Annual Meeting of the American Education Society will be held in the City of New York, on
Thursday the 12th day of May, 1136. The members of the
Society are respectfully requested to meet for business in
the Rooms of the Presbyterian Education Society, at 4 of
clock P. M. of that day. A public meeting will be held in
the Tabernacle, at 7 of clock in the evening, at which extracts from the Annual Report will be read, and addresses
made. WILLIAN COMMERC. Secting, 8
Boston, April 14, 1836.

2w.

The annual meeting of the Beressler, North Education

The annual meeting of the Worcester North Education Society will be holden at Baire, on Thursday. April 28 The officers meet for business at 10 o'clock A. M. Public exercises to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. at Rev. Mr. Blonc's Meetinghouse. It is hoped that collections will be made, and transmitted at or before that time to the Treas Westminster, April 11, 1836.

The Mass. S. S. Society have appointed Mr. C. C. Beaman, of the Theol. Seminary at Andover, to labor several weeks as their Agent, in the east part of Frankin and the north part of Worcester counties.

The ministers and other friends of the cause in those sections, are requested to receive Mr. Beaman as a coworker, and give him every facility to aid them in giving a new Impulse to their Sabbath Schools.—Mr. B. will commence his labors about the last of this month.

Boston, April 14, 1836.

A. Bullard, Sec. 4c.

The semi-annual meeting of the Religious Charitable Society of Middlesex North and Vicinity will be held at Ashby, on Wednesday the 4th of May. The public exercises will commence at 10 A. M.

Pitchburg, April 15, 1808. Johns Emery, Jun. See'y.

The members of Mendon Association are hereby reminded that their next meeting will be held on Tuesday the 26th inst. (4 o'clock P. M.) at the house of Rev. Mr. ide, West Medway.

E. Snalley, Scribe.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.

The meeting of this holy, will be held on Tuesday, May the 10th, at South, Braintree, Rev. Mr. Matthew's. The services to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and close on Wednesday, P. M. with the administration of the Lord's Supper, and collection in aid of Domestic Missions.

Directister, April 11, 1956. 2w. D. Santonn, Scribe.

The Suffall: Conference of Churches will meet in New-ton, 1st Parish, at the Meetinghouse of Rev. Messes. Homer and Bates, Wednesday, April 27th inst. Meeting of the Pastors and Delegates in the Vestry, at 9 A. M. Public services in the Meetinghouse at 2 1.2 F. M. NORFOLK ASSOCIATION.—The Clergymen of this hody are respectfully notified, that their next meeting will be held at the Rev. Dr. Codman's, Dorchester, on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Dr. Sanyon, Scribe.

Dr. Carron, Sprift 1st.

The Pilgrim Foreign Missionary Society will hold it annual meeting at 2 F. M. on the 26th inst. at Kingston. Elements G. Howe, See. and Tr. Halifax, Plymouth Co. Ms. April 6, 1836.

FUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

FUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, Persons having funds in their hands designed for this Society, or who may receive such funds, are requested to forward them to the Secretary, No. 5 Cornhill, before the 10th of May, when the Society's year closes of the 10th of May, when the Society's year closed to complete the payment of the \$10,000 appropriated to foreign distribution, and plediged to the American Tract Society, New York, as a part of their appropriations of \$35,000 for this object.

York, as a part of their appropriations of \$30,000 tor and object.

That they might not fail on our account of receiving the \$35,000 by the 15th of April, when their year closes, our Committee have assumed the responsibility of paying the whole sum of \$10,000, depending on the friends of this enterprise within our field to make up the deficiency of \$2000 by the 10th of May nest.

Our Treasury is now overdrawn, for the payment of Bills due for Books and for foreign appropriations, \$4600. It is hoped that those societies and individuals who design to aid in this important enterprise, and have not done eo, will do it without delay.

In behalf of the Ex. Com. of the Am. Tr. Soc.

2w. SETH BLISS, Searchary.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIETY.
The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Bible Socie
ty will be held at Weston, on Wednesday, the 27th inst
The Directors will meet at 10 A. M. and the Society at 11
o'clock, at the hotel, near Rev. Mr. Field's Meetinghouse
The public service will commence at 2 P. M. Sermon by
Rev. Dr. Walker of Charlestown.
By order of the Directors,
Concord, April 13, 1836.

II. B. Goodwin, Res. Secretary.

Concord, April 23, 1836.

The annual meeting of the Worcester South Auxiliary Education Society will be holden as Worcester, in the Rev. Mr. Peabody's Meetinghouse, on Treslay, the 26th day of April, instant, at eleven o'clock A. M. to transact the annual business of the Boclety. The public religious exe cises will be in the afternoom and evening, at the same piace. At two o'clock the Reports of the Treasurers and Directors will be presented, a sermon preach of a discusses are expected from the Rev. Dr. Cogswell and others from abroad. As it is expected the meeting will be interesting, it is hoped there will be a full attendance of ministers, and other friends of an educated ministry. It is hoped that collections will be made in all the Religious Societies prevailed the state meeting, and forwarded to the Trensitive, the consideration of the Report.

James D. Fanswood T. Secretary.

rer, the Hon. Abijah Bigelow; of Worcester, in season to be noticed in his Report. James D. Fanssworth, 2vv.

PILGRIM CONFERENCE.—The next annual meeting of this Conference will be attended at Kingston, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 10 v'clock A. M. The meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society will be field at the same place, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the same day. Delegates to this Conference from corresponding bodies, and agents of benevolent societies, will have the goodness to observe this motice, and, so far as practicable, or desirable to themselves, make their arrangements accordingly.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, Kingston, April 4, 1836. 2w. A. Jackson.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, John W. James, Esq. Conneclier at Law, to Miss Julia B. daughter of Mr. Relph Huntington.—Mr. John Furguson, of Charlestown, to Miss Mary Ann Wells, of Boston.—Mr. Cyrus Sawyer, to Miss Mary C. daughter of J. C. Charlestown, to Miss Mary C. daughter of J. C. Miss Sophino, E. Mr. James Clinten, of Philindelphia, to Miss Sophino B. Buckney, of C.—Mr. John G. Abbott, to Miss Sophino C. Huston.
In Rockury, Mr. Samuel Wisswalt, to Miss Mary Ann, 2d daughter of Anthepas Newton, Esq.
In Holliston, 5th inst. by Rev. E. Demood, Mr. Daniel J. Leland, to Miss Hannah B. D. Clark.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday last, Mr. Gottlieb Graupner, professor and teacher of mosic, about 79—Eunice Ford, eldeat daughter of Mr. Wim. Bates, 16—Mrs. Euniee, wife of Mr. Jacob Benker, 42.

In South Boston, Mr. Jahez Wilson, 61.

In Charlestown, Mr. John M'Kown, printer, formerly of Fortland, 56.

In Robbury, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Giles Richards, 60.

Red Mark, 17th inst. Mr. Luther Hunt, 41. of the firm of G. & L. Her.

In Boxbory, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Giles Richards, of Dedham, 67.
In Sudbury, 17th inst. Mr. Luther Hunt, 41. of the firm of G. & L. Hunt.
In Newbury, Mass. April 4, Mr. Humphrey Morse, a member of the middle class in the Theological Seminary at Andover.
In Andover, April 10, Mr. Hiram Gibbons, a member of the middle class in the Theological Seminary.
In Braintee, Silence, eldest daughter of Shauel and Sophia Hayward, 14.
In South Hadrey, Mass. April 2d, Mr. John Miller, 83, after a sickness of only 26 horgs.—April 9th, Mrs. Mary L. Miller, wite of Mr. Jode Miller, and of John Miller, after a sickness of only seven days. Both died leaving a good evidence that they were ripe for Heswar Tattle, 52. Mr. T. went tarte the woods to the morning, and on felling a tree, it is supposed that another tree which leaned against it.

School for Young Misses and Young Ladie MISS BROWN continues her School on Milton Hill.
The Spring Term will commence on Monday the

The spirit left will commence on alonaly the 2nd of May.
Trans. English branches, with plain sewing and ornamental needlework, from \$3 to \$4 per quarter.
Including Drawing and Painting.
French Longuage,
T.
Lessons on the Pisno-forfe,
Board may be obtained in he neighborhood.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Samuel Gife, Milton—Rev. D. Sanford, Dorchester—Rev. Jacob Abbott, Roxbury.

April 22.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD; or the Christian Characte.

Mature,—The Sequel to the Young Christian and Corner Stone, by Jacob Abbutt.

Upon the Corner Stone of faith in Jesus Christ, as the atoming secrifice for six, the n help life, is one which, from the impulse of love to God, is occupied in doing good to man. The Young Christian was intended to introduce the render to the first steps of the Christian life; the Corner Stone to explain some of the simple relements of reveale

though the and some to fail, the executed to along good to man. The Young Christian was intended to introduce the reader to the first steps of the Christian was intended to introduce the reader to the first steps of the Christian was intended to introduce the reader to the first steps of the Christian was intended to introduce the reader to the first steps of the Christian was intended to introduce the reader to the first steps of the Christian was intended to introduce the reader to the first steps of the Christian man forms which God hos gives him her to do.

In this work is not toted to close the scale of the Carolina of the favorable manner with which the community has been to the favorable manner with which the forms was also and the favorable manner with which the former volumes have earlied both for many valuable suggestions, of which I have availed myself in the later editions of those volumes, and sometimes in the trains of thought pursued in this.

Though these works are thus necessarily limited in rectained myself in the later editions of those volumes, and sometimes in the trains of thought pursued in this.

Though these works are thus necessarily limited in rectain the properties of the common of the feelings of the heart, in promoting intelligent, devoted and happy piety. The Arrivas and in Pendleton's best style.

The Corner Stone has been improved by the addition of two new and costly plates—which now makes the series very handsome, and also cheap—the demand for the series of the series

SARGEANT'S LETTER, on the "State of the Temperance Reform," to the Rev. Caleb Siction, of Mediord, Magnetic 22.

CROCKER & BREWSTER
HAVE IN PRESS;

HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON, from the Latin Carry of the Western Remisphers, or strength of the University of Halle. Translated by Prof. Edward Robinson. Will be published early in the ensuing summer, in vol. 8vo.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN RHRETORICAL READING, By R. G. Parker, Author of Progressive Exercises in English Composition, and in English Grammar.

April 22.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Published and for sale by the Mass. S. S. Society, P. Filial Obedience; from the London Edition. Its object is to show in a plain and simple style, in what manner children should honer and obey their parents; and also to present the more obvious reasons for readering his honor and obseltence.

The Dans of the rise and progress of the Reformation is an exercise in the strength of the country; and is designed as the twelfit volume of the Subath School Church History. It is in the form of finding the country; and the water object has nordinary Subbath School children; and the work of Family Libraries. The reader will find, in this volume, early all the particulars of the Life of that extraordinary man, and reformer, Luther, from the time of his birth until he was confined in the Castle of Waitburg.

YOUTH'S COMPANION, NEW BOOKS.

JUST Published and for sale by the Mass. S. S. Society, Prital Obsdience; from the London Edition. Its object is to show in a plain and simple style, in what manner children should honce and obey their parents; and sho to present the more obvious reasons for readering this honor and obedience.

The Dann of Divine Light upon Popish Darkness. This is an account of the cise and progress of the Reformation in Germany, in the sixteenth century; and is designed as the tweltth volume of the Subbath School Church History. It is in the norm of iomitar distingue between a mother and her children, but some of them are represented as rather children, but some of them are represented as rather its interferer intenses. The reader will find, in this volume, north sill the particulars of the Life of that extraordinary and reformer, Luther, from the time of his birth until a was confined in the Castle of Waithurg.

The Tree and its Fraits; or, Narratives from real life, by Mrs. P. H. Brown.

Thoughts on Popery, by Rev. William Nevin, D. D. late was confined in the Castle of Waithurg.

The Anchor; with sketches of the lives of Jeremish Evarta; Rev. James Montgomery; and Rev. Dr. Bedell; with an engraved frontispice, and several maps and casts. Price 27 cents.

The Another in Baltimore. Depository, No. 25 Cornbill. April 22. C. C. DEAN, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

THIE LIFE OF ELISHA, 192 pages, with several maps and casts. Price 27 cents.

The Another; with sketches of the lives of Jeremish Evarta; Rev. James Montgomery; and Rev. Dr. Bedell; with an engraved frontispice, and several cutts. 72 pages, Price 13 1-2 cents.

The Another with sketches of the lives of Jeremish Evarta; Rev. James Montgomery; and Rev. Dr. Bedell; with an engraved frontispice, and several cutts. 72 pages, Price 13 1-2 cents.

The Youth's Monitor, or a daily text and verse for the month, With an engraving. 32 pages, miniature size, and on each page a set of Scripture and two appropriate verse of hymns. Price 7 cents.

The Youth's Monitor, or a daily te

Furtia Rev. James Montgomery; and Rev. Dr. Beden; with an engraved frontispiece, and several cats. 72 pages, Pick and James Montgomery; and Rev. Dr. Bellium Walk. 54 pages, with cuts. Price 9 cents. Spiritual Help, containing 125 pages, ministure size, and on each page a fect of Scripture and two appropriate verses of hymns. Price 7 cents.

The Youth's Monitor, or a daily text and verse for the month. With an engraving. 32 pages, ministure, price 4cts. and several other new ministure hooks.

Published by the American S. S. Union, and sold at their Derository, No. 22 Court St. J. K. WHIPPLE, Agent. April 22.

TIMO Cases Fine Black Broadcloths, which are condidently recommended as to fabric, fluish and color received at JAMES C. WIITE'S, April 22.

BOARD.

A SUIT of Rooms, with board, may be obtained in a house of the wood pile in earnest, and doubtless he will value his paper much higher, from the idea this Office.

4. April 22. April 22.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

ALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

INE following approved works for Schools are published and and and there terms, by GOULD, KENDALL: LINCOLN, 39 Washington astrong the strength of the s

A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES & ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES & ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY.

BY Clarics K. Dillaway, A. M., Principal in the Boston
Public Latin School. Illustrated by elegant engravings.

Third edition, improved.

This work is rapidly going into use all over our country.

It is already introduced into most of our High Schools and
Academies, and many of our Colleges;—a new and beautilic edition has just been published.

PALEY'S THEOLOGY, Eight Edition, illustrated by
PALEY'S THEOLOGY, Eight Edition, illustrated by
Forty Plates, and selections from the Notes of Dr. Paxton,
with additional Notes, original and selected, for this Edition, with a Vocabulary of Scientific Terms. Edited by an
eminent Physician of Boston.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

UST received from the South, a large Invoice of standard books, many of which have been long out of this ard books, many of which have been long out market, viz.
Brougham's Natural Theology.
Complete Works of Joanna Baillie.
Christian Florist.
Bibliotheque Francaise, 4 vols.
Coleridge's atudy of the Greek Classics.
Fielding's complete Works, 2 vols.
Jacobs on the Precious Metals.
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1. A Second Book for Reading and Spelling.

Those who have used Mr. Worcester's Primer are aware of his peculiar talents in rendering those quantily "dry subjects" interesting to children; and to them it is sufficient to say, that the Second Book has the same simple and attractive character as the First.

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Alterations and additions have been made in the present edition of this work, at the request of the Committee for Primary Schools in Boston, and in consequence it has been adopted, by direction of the Committee, as the common resuling book in those schools.

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THE CHILD'S BOTANY; with Copperplate Engra-

A Letter from a Minister in New Hampshire, received last month, says:—

"A few years ago, I took the Youth's Compenion
for my son; but his mind was so wild, he did not appear to take that interest in it which I thought desirable, and I told him I should stop it. Of late he has
been very anxious to take it again. He has been
reading over the old numbers, and long for more new
ones; and I have not a doubt he will take great pleasure in rectiving and reading it. He has agreed to
cut up a large pile of woed, or to go without butter six months, that he may pay for it. He has
taken hold of the wood-pile in earnest, and doubtless
he will value his paper much higher, from the idea

Fine Black Broadcloths.

A FRIEND, ABOUT TO SAIL ON A FOREIGN MISSION From India's sunny regions,
Far over mount and sea,
I heard a voice of thrilling tone, It came and called for thee :

Arise, and follow where it leads,

Nor linger aught to know,
For 'tis thy Master calleth thee,
Where he directs thee, go. "Take up thy cross and follow me,"
The voice it sweetly spake,
"Shrink not from suff ring, pain and scorn,
For thy Redeemer's sake;

I'm with those in friendship's chain entwined,
Thou may'st no longer stay,
Thy lot is far from native land,
From friends and home away.
Arise, and gird thee for the race,
It is a fearful strife;
But the prize for those who firm endure,
Is exercisation life.

Is everlasting life.

Go, with glad tidings of great joy, Sin's iron-fetters break. Go, bid the Indian long enslaved, His idel-gods forsake. Go, teach the ignorant Hindoo To quench the Suttee's flame, Nor let the sacred Gunga's wave, Be witness to his shame. Go, humbly trusting in my strength, And in this life, I'll be Far more than all that thou hast left,

Or can'st endure, for me. And when thy labors all are o'er, And thy last hour is come, A heavenly convoy shall descend,

Then this shall be the full reward. hen this shall be the say.
Of thy beloved employ,
Servant of Christ, thou well hast done,
NELLE

Miscellany.

From the New York Obs DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- NO. X. Dissenting Chapels.

Dissenting Chapels.

All the houses of public worship in England, not belonging to the Establishment, are called chapels. Many of these in London, and indeed in all the principal towns, are very large. Some of them, it is said, will seat hernly five hundred people. A few present a handsome exterior to the eye; but for the most part, they are very plain looking buildings, and not easly distinguished from the private edifices by which they are surrounded. They have neither bells, nor steeples, nor any thing like tower or cupola, to tell you at a any thing like tower or cupola, to tell you at a distance, or even to enable you to conjecture, where and what they are. These ornaments and conveniences were formerly denied to the whole body of Dissenters, under severe penalties; and in answer to my inquiries, I was often told, that the law is still in force. Others, however, think it is not and see the series of ever, think it is not, and seem to be quite confident that any congregation might raise a spire and put up a bell, without peril or molestation. My impression, from all I could gather, is, that the arbitrary statute just alluded to, has never been repealed—that it might be enforced, and could be, in some of the dioceses, should the Independents have the temerity to vie with the Establishment, in the construction of their chapels; but that in most places the law has so far become a dead letter, that hardly any one would attempt to execute it. But even the obsolete existence of such a law would be a reproach to any Christian government in the world. The American traveller in his 'father land,' cannot think of it, without feeling his blood move quicker in his venis. What! may not a congregation of as good and loyal subjects as can be found in the British empire, build a steeple, or ring a bell, to call the people together on the Lord's day, without exposing themselves to indictment, fine and imprisonment! How long would any government stand, that should enact and attempt to enforce such a law in the United States! We could do well enough without steeples to our churches, no been repealed-that it might be enforced, and enough without steeples to our churches, no doubt, as well as they; but we want the liberty of attaching them to our barns even, if we please; and it is quite certain we should please, if any body were to make a law to hinder us.

If any body were to make a law to hinder us. In shape and general construction, the English chapels differ very considerably from the prevailing style of church building in this country. They are square buildings, or nearly so, with very deep or wide galleries, often extending quite round behind the pulpit, and so as to furnish nearly as many sittings, I should think, above as below. The pulpit, of course, is advanced many feet towards the centre of the house, and a great many of the audience are behind the speaker. This is a very bad arrangement any where, if it can be avoided.—The preacher ought to have the whole congreeacher ought to have the whole congre-inder the glance of his eye, and so seat-they can see his face as well as hear his voice. And I am sure these advantages can be secured in church architecture, because they are secured in many of our largest places of worship. The finish of most of the chapels which I saw in London, is very plain—altogether plainer than with us, especially in our large cities. This, I think, is rather in their favor than ours. favor than ours. Neatness and comfort in a house of worship, I admire; but much orna-

ent seems out of place.

All the English chapels, so far as I had op-ortunity to observe, have restries attached to All the English chapels, so far as I had opportunity to observe, have vestries attached to them, either in the main building or in a projection. The vestry is a small room, fitted up for the convenience of the minister. Whether there is any law against Dissenting preachers being called clergymen. I do not know; but they are always called ministers—the other title being reserved exclusively for those who have passed under the hands of the bishops. Instead of going directly up the aisle and into the desk, as we do, the minister enters the vestry by a back door, where there is a fire, if needed, and where he can rest himself as long as he pleases, either bedoor, where the stone as he pleases, either be-fore or after the service. This struck me as a very excellent arrangement. When the moment for excellent arrangement. When the moment for commencing the public exercices arrives, (for they are remarkably punctual,) the sexton comes in to give the preacher notice—takes up the great Bible, and proceeds to place it in the desk. The minister follows immediately, and desk. The minister follows immediately, and the first the congregation see of him, he is in his place, ready to begin. The clerk often reads the first psalm, and sometimes this part of the service devolves entirely upon him. I rarely saw a considerable choir of singers; and those few which I did see, kept themselves rather in the back ground. The clerk lines out the psalm, as it is called, and all who can raise a note. note, unite in carrying the tune through, or being carried through with it, by those who are stronger and more skilful than them-selves. Our friends in England are exceedingselves. Our friends in England are exceedingly attached to this congregational singing; and it must be confessed, that if there is less acience and taste than you find in our churches, there is often more devetion. Bills for prayers, &c. are in some places handed up to the preacher, as he sits in the desk, on the end of a long rod, made for the purpose, which struck me as a new contrivance, though I must confess it is very convenient.

they call them by some other name,) whose business it is to carry the Bible into the desk and to find seats for strangers. Now I must acknowledge that to see a woman waiting at the door, or standing in the aisles, and every now and then preceding two, or three, or half a dozen men through the whole length of the house, to find them seats, struck me as trenching upon genuine Christian decorum. It is such an encroachment upon that retiring moding upon genuine Christian decorum. It is such an eneroachment upon that retring modesty, which is one of the brightest ornaments of the female sex, as I am sure would meet with general disapprobation in one of our congregations. And with all my respect for the good taste and superior polish of our kindred on the other side of the water, I cannot possibly award to them the palm in this particular. If it is a proof of superior refinement, it is one which our moderate proficiency has not enabled us yet to discover. Rev. John Wesley's Chapel.

Rec. John Wesley's Chapet.

This, if I was rightly informed, is one of the largest Dissenting places of worship in London. The sexton showed us the building, and pointed out the place where sleep the remains of that extraordinary man, who once held listening thousands here in breathless attention. I felt a theill run over me as I stemped un into the a thrill run over me, as I stepped up into the pulpit, and stood in the very spot, from which the great founder of one of the most flourishing denominations in the United Kingdom, so often denominations in the United Kingdom, so often adressed his early followers. It is not necessary for a person to abjure Calvinism, or even to be influenced by the slightest methodistical biases, in order to admire such a man as John Wesley. I am sure of it, from my own experience. How gladly would I have seen that venerable form, and heard that persuasive voice! Not that I should have disturbed his repose, had it been in my power. But as I can never cease to admire the men of whatever sect, who stood up for evangelical piety, in a suffering and degenerate age, so it would be quite impossible for me to visit the very place where they worshipped God, and tread upon their ashes without strong emotion. This is not the place to discuss the merits or the creed of Mr. Wesley. From some of his doctrinal views many of use man of wonderful forecast and sagacity, as well as man of wonderful forecast and sagacity, as well as a man of wonderful forecast and sagacity, as well as without strong emotion. This is not the place to discuss the merits or the creed of Mr. Wesley. I make the evening. Most of the women wore hats of straw and barefooted—looked as black as —. A peasant girl may sound pretty in poetry; but she is, here in France, but a big-limbed, clumsy girl, with just such a mind as you might suspect when employed all day in company with coarse men in laboring in the fields, ploughing, or harnessing the horses of our stage.

A French Village, to an American eye, is a disagreeable sight. In many of them there does not seem to be a house fit to put horses in. One half of the house is often the stable, equality well built with the other portion: both portions put together with nothing but the primitive object in view, that of a place of protection against rains and leasts, etc. There is no more beauty in them than in a plastered stone wall with port holes. conscientiously dissent. But certainly, he was a man of wonderfulforecast and sngacity, as well as eminent piety, unquenchable zeal and prodigious labors. He was born to command—not by the power of the sword, but by high moral and religious influence—not by the help of the secular and ecclesiastical arm, but in spite of it. The time will come, I have no doubt, when John Wesley will have swayed more minds, and will have left a decuer impress of himself upon huhave left a deeper impress of himself upon hu-man society, than Napoleon Bonaparte: for the image of the Conqueror will nearly vanish with the first generation, while that of the Re-former seems likely to retain much of its original freshness, and to multiply its impressions, for ages to come. The remains of Dr. Adam Clarke lie near to those of Mr. Wesley.

Clarke lie near to those of Mr. Wesley.

Bunhill Fields.

This is a very ancient and extensive burying ground, lying on the city road and not far from Wesley's Chapel. I spent an hour, perhaps, in walking over it and reading the inscriptions upon the tombs of the great and the good. And in looking at the time-worn monuments of John Bunyan, Dr. Watts, Dr. Owen, Dr. Waugh, Dr. Gill, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Winter, and many other cite burging and designed. other once burning and shining lights in the church, I felt as if I was treading upon holy ground? Perhaps it was wrong. Perhaps my veneration for the noble army of martyrs and confessors, and Puritan worthies, slumbering here, carried me further, for the moment, than here, carried me further, for the moment, than was altogether safe, though I hope it did not. I am quite sure, that I was never in so interesting a cemetry before, and from what I could learn of its history, I doubt, whether there is any other spot on earth, of equal extent, where so many sleep in Jesus as here. For ages it has been the favorite resting place of exalted piety. During those times which tried men's souls from the fires of Smithfield, down through several succeeding reigns, the Puritans and non-conformists are said to have preferred this to every formists are said to have preferred this to every other place of senulture; and the problem number of those who through much tribulation number of those who through much tribulation entered the kingdom of heaven, were buried at Bunhill Fields, the greater became the desire of enjoying the same honor. We cannot suppose that all who sleep with Bunyam and Watts and Owen, died in the Lord—but that thousands did, we have the best evidence which heroic endurance, humble faith, and patient continuance in well doing, can furnish.

in well doing, can furnish.

What a scene will be presented here, on the morning of the resurrection, when all these graves come to be opened—when 'this mortal shall put on immortality '-when these 'vile bodies shall be fashioned like unto the glorified body of Christ'-when these thousands shall be caught up together to meet the Lord in the air!' And where, I cannot help asking, will those then appear, who shut up the churches of these just men-hunted them from one private. these just men-hunted them from one private room to another—spoiled them of them of their goods—starved their families—threw them into prison, and left them to waste away in the damps and darkness of their cruel confinement? Who would not prefer infinitely the lot of poor Bunyan, or John Rogers, to that of their proudest crowned and mitred persecutors? For myself, I do not wonder, that those who 'die the death of the righteous' have an earnest desire to make their righteous' have an earnest desire to make their graves with them, that their dust may be minggled, and that they may rise together at the last day. It is natural, and who will say that it is wrong? Who that goes out to bury a dear and pious friend, is not comforted, if he can lay those precious remains by the side of those whom he has reason to believe, have entered into the same glorious rest? And what Christian is there, who, in looking over the burying place where he expects soon to lie himself. place where he expects soon to lie himself, does not feel, that it will be a privilege to sleep with the friends of that Redeemer whom he loves

and adores?
I confess that had it pleased God to lay me upon my last bed of sickness in London, there is no spot in which I should have esteemed it so great a privilege to be buried as Banduil Fields. Is this weakness? Is this superstition? Is it a feeling which it is unlawful to indulge, or of which any person in his sober senses has reason to be ashamed? The Patriarch Jacob would on no account, consent to be buried in Egypt, but on his death bed, he 'charged his sons and but on his death bed, he 'charged his sons and said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people; bury me with my fathers in the cave, that is in the field of Ephron the Hittite; in the cave, that is in the field of Machpelah, which is before Mamre, in the land of Canaan. There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Relekah his wife, and there I buried Leah." In like manner when Joseph drew near the close of life, "He said unto his brethren, I die; and God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land, unto unto his brethren, I die; and God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land, unto the land which he sware unto Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob. And Joseph took an oath of the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit to the land of the children of the land of the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my hones from hence." So I am persuaded, would every Christian say, could be have his choice, "Bury me not in Egypt—make not 'my grave with the wicked," but with the righteous, that we may rise and be glorified together." Yours sincerely.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

must be confessed, that if there is less acience and taste than you find in our churches, there is often more devetion. Bills for prayers, &c. are in some places handed up to the preacher, as he sits in the desk, on the end of a long rod, made for the purpose, which struck me as a new contrivance, though I must confess it is very convenient.

One thing I observed in some of the chapels, which would have afforded such a one-eyed tourist as Capt. Hall, or Mrs. Trollope, matter for a fine tirade upon British manners and customs. I allude to the female sextons, (perhape

perceive that a wicked man could very easily deprive his neighbors of his own, by pushing this stone a little every year. I saw as many women in the fields as men—as many boys and girls as of men and women. You have heard talk of flaxen headed peasants, as if there was talk of flaxen headed peasants, as if there was something remarkably winning and interesting about them. I assure you, that all that I saw on the route looked disagreeably stupid and dirty. They begin, in this season of harvest, to work at three o'clock in the morning, and keep out there, without going home to dinner, till 8 or 9 in the evening. Most of the women wore hals of straw and barefooted—looked as black

With port holes. with port holes.

Passing through one of these miserable looking villages of a thousand inhabitants, I asked an Englishman, if they had any as bad in Englishman. land? "Yes, most certainly, and a great many a great deal worse." Well, here were immensed ung heaps in front of every house. The houses joined as close as they could be, the one to the other, and the street just wide enough to the other, and the street just wide enough for us to pass through—not a fence before a single house, and of course not a flower bed—not a vegetable garden behind the houses, for they have no time to cultivate them—not a flower pot in any window. Yet the country seemed one of the most fertile; the roads were magnificent; but the people—they live, and that is all. What difference does it make to them, whether they have a magnify or a republic? they have no time to cultivate them—not a flower pot in any window. Yet the country seemed one of the most fertile; the roads were magnificent; but the people—they live, and that is all. What difference does it make to them, whether they have a monarchy or a republic? Really, it ought to make a great deal; but they don't care about it. Indeed, in the small villages, I think you would find that the larger part would rather have a Popish despot than any thing more liberal. They are true Catholics in this region. Almost every body is represented as going to church Sunday. The smallest village has a church with a steeple. On the eastern part of my route, we encountered every few miles with crosses of stone, erected upon a pedestal of about ten feet high. These were put up just before the close of Charles the tenth's reign. The Jesuits performed various tours as missionaries throughout this section of France, preaching on the side of the high road near a pedestal of about ten feet high. These were put up just before the close of Charles the tenth's reign. The Jesuits performed various tours as missionaries throughout this section of France, preaching on the side of the high road near a village in the open air. At their request, and by the contributions of the people, the crosses were exceed and the priests away negliging.

were erected, and the priests gave peculiar in-dulgences to such as should come so many times a year to say their prayers before them.

The people in the vicinity of large towns are more ignorant and degraded than those very far

Sprague, in his beautiful oration, before Laious army, a brave and gallant soldier, who the the vine hills of his own delightful France," ac. The vine is cultivated on moderate elevations of ground—hills facing to the south.

They are planted in beds about as thick as beans, and are trained to about the height of three feet.

They are sometimes many acres in extent.

(Mem. I drank no wine on the road—(and a emarkable thing, I assure you, not to drink wine)—because I felt as if it was taking stimu-us with no end gained. I had a long journey, and must not exhaust my strength by having it all stimulated out of me before the journey was

You are obliged, throughout all France, to give to the conductors and postilions, and porters, something beyond the price, which is called their "pour boire,"—for to drink. It amounted to 8 francs from Paris to Basle. You might just as soon think of not paying your fare, as of paying the pour boire. It is rather the name a present, than that it is actually spent for liquor.

God often gives a perception of inward loveiness, to the devoutly praying, to those remain-ng in solitude, and in silence, which he refused the babbling and those roving abroad.

He who wishes to hear good new intelligence hears Christ talk of the kingdom of God.

Agricultural.

IRRIGATION. Every body has heard of the annual overflowng of the Nile, to which Egypt owes its fertility. And every body knows that a small stream water will make a "Wady," an "Oasis," a green and fertile spot, in the most barren regions of the great Sahara, or the Arabian deserts. Not improbably, Egypt itself was once a part of the great Lybian desert, and as barren as any other part; but has been made what it is, by the waters of the Nile, bringing down from its mountain sources a better soil, which is annually moistened by its overflowing. And all who were Yankee children years ago, read in Morse's Geography, that the Connecticut, like the Nile, annually overflows its banks," and enriches its "intervals." Many a farmer has noticed, where a mountain rill comes down mas notices, where a mountain rule comes down upon a sandy plain, a finer soil is spread over the surface of the plain in that vicinity, and the little Nie makes a little Egypt along its course. And often, where the rill has emptied itself into a swamp at the foot of the mountain, it has carried the finer parts of the mountain is soil into the parts of the mountain is soil into the parts of the mountain is soil into the part of the swamp, and made a cape of firm, dry, fertile land, then which nene is better for the plough. Such, on a large scale, is the work of the "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, and of the atreams that flow into the light of Benin. In these ways, a great part of the most fertile land in the work of the "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, and of the atreams that flow into the light of Benin. In these ways, a great part of the most fertile land in the world is made and kept in heart.

On almost every farm which is not nearly level, this process may be imitated with advantage. No great expense is necessary. The brooks commonly take the shortest course they can find, to the bottom of the hills. A single deep furrow, cut from the brook along the side of the hill, with perhaps a slight dam to turn the water into it, such as may be made in tempt. The other was the size of the single and the process may be imitated with advantage of the hill, with perhaps a slight dam to turn the water into it, such as may be made in tempt. The other was the size of the upon a sandy plain, a finer soil is spread over

have we seen the crop of hay doubled, at a very slight expense. And the land is made permanently better, by being thus watered.

It is now time for farmers to look over their farms, and see where such things can be advantageously done. Let them see, too, whether some brook, now uscless to them, perhaps, can be easily made to carry sand, or loam, into a swamp, and spread it well; and whether any sandy plain can be made better by the same

Sometimes, on high lands, there are swamps of a small extent, which may easily be drained, and the water from them will be of immense benefit to "side-hills" below. In such cases there is a double gain. By draining the swamp, you get a patch of good land, not liable to suffer from drought; and you make the lånd to which the water is conveyed, "like a watered garden."

Of course, we do not recommend running mad about irrigation. "Once there was a man," who had read about the floating gardens at Mexico, which were said to be very profitable. He went to work, to make one in a pond in the interior of New England; forgetting that here is land enough already, which he could buy cheaper than he could make floating land. We would not have any one follow such examples. Just look over your farms, and see what you can do easily, cheaply, safely, and with a good prospect of advantage. What you cannot do this year, keep in mind, to be done next year. A series of little improvements will make an excellent farm, almost any where.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

THE Male Department will be opened in the Hall of the Academy, on Monnay, May 2d, un care of laac Footra, A. M., late Teacher at Exete who is well recommended as an able, faithful, and a

The year will be divided into four terms, of eleven weeks ich, with vacations of two weeks interested The year will be divided into four terms, or cleves were such, with vacations of two weeks intervening.

Furtions. For Lads under 10 years of age, 26 per term. For those that are 10, or over, in common English studies, and other hargingers, 810.

REFERSECS. Rev. Dr. Codman, Dorchester, Ilenry Hill, Esq. Boston, Rev. John Smith, Exeter, N. H.; Rev. Tyler, East-Windsor, Conn.; Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Maine.

April 8.

Mount Vernon Female School.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the lish of April, at which time additional publis may be admitted. The rooms of the School are at No. 26 Beacon street, near the corner of Park street.

April 8.

E. A. ANDREWS.

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Use of Pianos, " 5.00
The Principal is assisted by Miss Sarsh Brigham, in the
Pemale Department; Miss Mary Jones Alden, in the Music
Department; Miss Harriette B. Brastow, in the French
Department, and Mr. Anson Blake, in the Principal
Pepartment, and Mr. Anson Blake, in the Principal
Would respectively refer to Measrs. Nathaniel Willis, John B. Russell, T. Gülbert & Co., Charles
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Seminary, may be had at the Bookstore of Russell, Shattuck A. Co. No. 121, Washington Street, Beston.

Wrentham, Ms. March 11, 1835. Bw. SAMUEL DAY.

Amherst Female Academy.

THE Sammer Term of the Ambrest Female School will commence on the first Wednesday in May next, and continue without vacation until the fourth Wednesday of August. In addition to the branches usually taught in such achool, instruction is given in French and Lain. It is conducted essentially on the plan of the Ipawich Female Seminary, and is under the care of Mrs. Washburn, with the assistance of Miss Webb and Miss Jay. Amherst, Ms. March 11. 6w. ENOCH FLAGG, Sec'y.

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WE Subscribe, will continue his School in Berlin to a summary season, where he will receive boys from the summary on the follow Terms. Thirtion, board, washing, mending, tuel, high Terms. Thirtion, board, washing, mending, tuel, high Terms are not to be a summary of the summa pleasant, healthy and retired. JOSIAH BRIDE. REFERENCES. Rev. Dr. Fay and Mr. David Foedich Charlestown—Rev. George W. Blagden. and Mr. Freema Stowe, Boston. cowtf. March 18.

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Rev. DAVID ARKEL, of the Relorm a af confidence in the inture pro DEAR BROTHER,—I believe a
American Board to be at preient instrument for propagat at among the heath

se, it is presumed they will y it. They certainly will rpose, it is presumed they will ploy it. They certainly will ould think, unless they see a v pre effectual securities around ety differently constituted. Among the facts and considured.

Among the facts and considured for it to echurches, and which afford not all possible, security for t

The memory of the best administered government inbership during good behavior making it the only condition of the persons duly elected, I haymen, shall possess "respects. The executive committed the other hand, are elected by the best of the best of the control of the c the other hand, are elected by sally. In this manner the respiaced beyond those agitations the ections involving great responstines. In fact its proceeding the felt the influence of the diffich unhappily divide large purches represented in the Boar reason to believe that these arty feelings have exerted any in per in the annual ballot for the eitree and officers. In being so ittee and officers. In being so, its constitution from the influ-ts and feelings of this nature viously not liable to the obje-tore, which are alleged (whether minst boards elected annually

strong grounds of security. "A proportion of the members were colleges and professors in theolo-ries at the time of their election; a one-fourth part of the present me one or other of these relations, and that gentlemen in these impo monsible stations are extensively highly esteemed. They are also ighly esteemed. They are also than others to be intimately acq the character of the missionaric lass is composed of venerable men, the clergy and Litty, who have a dvanced period of life, have discretions public duties, and are not e of valuing the little distinction piled in a selection to these services may enable them to serve. God ming days, and to bear a distinct excellence of the missionary cause. ming days, and to bear a distinct excellence of the missionary cau imber, of middle age, residing ne have been selected to manage is siness of the Board; and others, riod of life, distinguished for the ons in behalf of charitable obje ing in different parts of the n associated in this body." A member is under thirty-five d all, except three or four, ar e clergymen, the greater part of age and standing which places e fathers of the church. If the members does not afford a gua

specially when it is considered, 3. That none are elected ment bey are supposed at the time to be the cause of foreign missions. any are not, they never attend to the Board, and are unknown to ve there is no other association omoting any of the leading relig the day, which combines a higher al, more intelligent, more stal g its members, in the object nce, circumspection, and wisdom being composed only of those who ossesses the advantage, pre-emine claimed for voluntary association 4. The annual meetings of the reld for no other purpose than to at ubject of missions to the unevangelis bject of missions to the unevanger, this respect it is not liable to the ade (whether justly or not) aga clesiastically constituted, 'that ich constitute them come togethe urposes besides attending to the in f the benevolent operations entrust oards, and will not be likely, there gilant and efficient attention to nerican Board comes together urpose of attending to the busine pissions, and its sessions usually

hissions, and its sessions hree days.

5. The meetings are held in differ and as it is deemed important the members should attend from year special provision is made to secure t The following Regulation of the line this provision, viz. "Each The following Regulation of the bains this provision, viz. "Each nember of the Board, who shall ap Treasurer for the same, shall be a sents a mile for travelling expenses ag any annual meetings of the Board, the distance only one way, and the u from his place of residence to the place larg. It is understood that up one sh greater sum than the amount greater sum than the amount expenses in going to and returning meeting; and that in no case shall forty dollars be paid to any one me is true the greater part of the ment of those who make it a rule to a neeting, receive nothing for their tra-penses. Yet there are members, valuers too, who, but for this provision, have been able to attend the meeting have done with few interruption successive years. One most useful who has felt it his duty to receive hi sypenses, has attended no less than to annual meetings of the Board. Os degree, to the same provision, I am a the following results. Of the eighty-fleer now living, twenty-three have tended five meetings of the Board and Four of these have attended nine one has attended ten; another, two others, thirteen; two others, fourteen ers, thirteen; two others, fourteen fifteen; and the member above r enty-four. Of the deceased men was present at fourteen meetings, one and one at seventeen. Meetings thus